

## FROM WASHINGTON.

## THE STAR ROUTE ARGUMENT PROGRESSING.

The President Upgrades Secretary MacVeagh For Not Taking an Active Part in Guitau's Prosecution. The News of the Day About the Federal City—Gossip of the Capital.

Special dispatch to the Constitution. WASHINGTON, November 5.—It is said that at the last cabinet meeting that the president had with Garfield's cabinet, Gen. Arthur, with some spirit, intimated that Attorney-General MacVeagh was neglecting the interests of the government, in allowing the prosecution of Guitau to go on without himself taking any active part therein. Mr. MacVeagh said that it was no part of his duties to look after such criminal prosecutions as this, and the president very decidedly told him that it was, and that it was plain that unless something was done justice might be defeated.

Mr. MacVeagh insisted on his view, and the president said to have said, with some asperity, that it was the duty of the attorney general to be acquainted with the statutes.

The president then read the statute and said that they plainly committed the interests of the government in this case to the attorney general. Mr. MacVeagh not being disposed to accede to the president's view, General Arthur himself ordered that John K. Porter, of New York, the eminent criminal lawyer, be retained. The story is printed in the Star tonight, and is said by those who ought to know to be mainly true.

By Associated Press. The Star publishes the statement that a cabinet meeting was held in the president's parlors directly after their return from Yorktown, at which all the members of the cabinet were present, and that the president said he had called them together to consider the question of the prosecution of Guitau. That from facts which had come to his knowledge he believed the government entirely unprepared for the case, and that the attorney general was pre-eminently negligent to the government in the Guitau case, as in the statute cases, the government should have been unprepared to go on, and be compelled to ask for a continuance. The president put the question to Attorney-General MacVeagh directly as to the preparation of the government to proceed in the Guitau case.

The attorney general replied that he did not consider it any part of his business to give attention to criminal prosecutions. The president replied that this was a great state trial, and that the whole country looked to Mr. MacVeagh to see that it was conducted properly and efficiently. Mr. MacVeagh said there was no law or custom for the attorney general to appear in criminal trials, and said he had been told so by Judge Jeremiah Black. The president then quickly and somewhat angrily asked Mr. MacVeagh how it had been in the Aaron Burr trial. "Oh, but that was a trial for treason," Mr. MacVeagh replied. "Yes," said the president, "and this is a trial for murdering the chief magistrate of the nation, and to me it is the positive duty of the attorney general to appear in the case." Mr. MacVeagh then reiterated that the law never contemplated that as any part of his duty. The president replied that the statutes of the United States authorized the attorney general to take charge of the government at any time in any federal court in any case in which he might deem it his duty to do, and he referred Mr. MacVeagh to a particular section of law.

In the star route cases to-day Mr. Ingersoll proceeded with the argument which he commenced yesterday, taking up the second count of the information which charges conspiracy against Brady, French, McDonough and Brown. He showed the absolute necessity of the allegation that these men had conspired to have the contract awarded as it was finally to Walsh. He knew of no law to prevent conspiring against himself, as McDonough the original contractor on route 40, is represented to have done. The result of the conspiracy was to take the contract from McDonough and to give it to Walsh.

Passing to the third count, which charges Brown and Brady with deliberation and consultation, improperly and corruptly, to have the service increased and expedited to the amount of \$7,445, he asked who was to judge of the necessity of the charge. The law gave the right to judge of it to the postmaster general, and if the court was the judge of it, the facts should be clear and accurate. Alleged facts, not conclusions, should be stated, how could it be shown that any act charged was done in furtherance of a conspiracy, unless the whole scheme was divulged consequently all facts should be set forth in the information. After discussing the information, he took up the law on the question of probable cause. He said that a man can be taken from his home on a warrant by the constitution, simply because malice and ignorance were united, and honest ignorance does swearing.

"The gentleman who spoke yesterday," said he, referring to Bliss, "said that this thing could be done in the southern district of New York. If that is true, the judge who allows it ought not to be permitted to sit on the bench while the same thing is being done. He should be taken from him because he robs the citizens of their liberty without any probable cause without an oath or affirmation. The judge that does it is infamous; but the man who does it is more infamous. Strange ideas they have of justice in New York! [Laughter.] A man can be arrested and imprisoned without any offense or anybody in the law swearing that he had violated any law. He can be imprisoned on the guess of the district attorney. I have no doubt that this information was the child of New York practice, suggested by a gentleman who is in the habit of practicing in courts where men are deprived of their liberty by their accusers resorting to that formality. It may be that an oath in the state of New York is so regarded that it is only a matter of form, and that is practice in New York." [Laughter.] After concluding the grand jury system he said that here in the district of Columbia, above all other places, should the grand and time-honored institution grand jury be maintained and be allowed to stand between the humiliated man and the man who can hold office. Said he: "My client is arrested upon official ignorance. He explained that by saying that the postmaster general had sworn to the information upon what others told him. He closed by saying: 'When my client is held up to public scorn and indignation it is about time that if there are any doubts they should be resolved in his favor.' But instead of that, not satisfied with the harm already done, not satisfied when they were afraid to present this call to the grand jury; afraid, afraid, I use the word knowing what it means; when they were afraid to present it to the grand jury, they came to this court, having waited themselves for the expiration of the statute of limitations, nearly having then, by affidavit, illegal and void, accomplished the arrest and manning of this man, they now say: 'If you have any doubt, resolve doubt against the defendant. I say if the court has any doubt as to whether this is, or is not an infamous crime, stop.'"

any doubts as to whether these affidavits amount to probable cause or stop. No court can go on till judgment, a judgment that takes from man his liberty or his property, without being as clear as daylight as to his jurisdiction and power. Absolute knowledge that you have jurisdiction, makes you clear in your high office, and so I say; not only I, but law says it, if you have the slightest doubt, stop."

At the conclusion of Mr. Ingersoll's argument the court took a recess. Jeff Chandler, of counsel for Brady, addressed the court. He wished, he said, to call attention to two or three principles, which he thought controlled the case completely. The case stood now where it was left, with the discretion of the court to dispose of it. If their interpretation of the law was correct, there was nothing to send to the grand jury. The acts alleged did not constitute any crime under the statutes. The type of jurisdiction which this court administered was different in many respects from the type of proceedings under the common law; a common crime did not have to be clearly defined to show the distinction between common and statutory law. Respecting criminal law, he read from "Whitney v. California." The origin of common law was in the discretion of the administrator of it, who defined in his judgment what was and what was not a statutory jurisdiction. While the court was administering them, it could not be invoked to aid uncertainties of the statute. If the acts could not be construed into the offense conditioned by this statute, then the court would not of course weary itself with the matter. Mr. Chandler said if the government to sustain the principle which he had advanced to show that a court could not give equitable or liberal construction to a penal statute. He condemned in strong terms the attempt which had been made by the government to sustain the principle of the accused before giving them a hearing, and charged that the information had been given to the associated press before it had been filed in court.

Mr. Cook interrupted with a denial of what he characterized "palpable and unfounded misstatement of fact." Mr. Chandler said if the gentleman denied it was so, he would accept the denial, and say he was mistaken, but that it was a fact or not, there was not a man under the American flag, that does not know that he read, in substance, every charge in the information months before it found its way into court. It may not have been the same in arrangement, but it went out a month ago, with a brutal adjective that characterized it now. It has infected a corner of the United States, and the gentleman, Mr. Bliss, said yesterday that its effect was to render these men infamous in every district in the United States. Not one opportunity have they had to speak in their own behalf; not a single syllable of testimony had dropped from any being witness against them, but the government of the United States has so manipulated these facts to their disadvantage that a cloud of infamy rests upon their name. It is said in every district of the United States, that for that alone, the court should exercise its discretion in expelling from its records this polluted thing. At the conclusion of his argument the court adjourned to Monday, when Mr. Cook will argue in opposition to motion to set aside the information.

The state department has received a report from Mr. Hall, United States consul at Havana, in relation to the alleged Mexican outrage upon the citizens of the United States who were engaged in collecting guano in the vicinity of near Key West, and were arrested by the Mexican authorities. Consul Hall says the Americans were simply arrested for trespass, and that the question is entirely as to the ownership of the guano deposits, and does not involve any international controversy.

A dispatch received at the navy department announces the death of Lieutenant Commander H. H. Wright at Key West this morning of yellow fever.

## LIEUTENANT FLIPPER.

Proceedings of the Trial at Fort Davis. GALVESTON, November 5.—A special to the News from Fort Davis says: At the opening of the court yesterday, Lieutenant Flipper said he would accept the judge advocate's suggestion to try the original and additional charges together, and would waive the right of challenging the court as now organized and composed of the judge advocate and two judges. Both sets of charges, but declined to accept the judge's refusal to ask it would necessitate two separate trials.

Flipper was then arraigned, charged with the embezzlement of \$3,791.25, between July 20 and August 10, 1881, of public money, and with making statements in writing to the commanding officer on the 9th, 10th and 23d of July, to the effect that the sum of \$3,791.25 was in the hands of the commanding officer; with presenting a fraudulent check for \$1,440.43 to the commissary when submitting to him on July 20th and 23d, and with making additional false statements on August 10th, in reference to transmitting these funds to the chief commissary. To these charges Lieutenant Flipper pleaded not guilty.

The first witness testified that he took command March 10th, and found Lieutenant Flipper in charge of the commissary department. On July 6th witness told Lieut. Flipper to remit the commissary funds, and from the receipt he made, he had had complied. On August 10th the witness received a telegram from the chief commissary stating that the funds had been received. When asked Lieut. Flipper what had become of them, he couldn't explain, but said he was sure the funds had been received. The witness then made a statement that Lieut. Flipper's statements were false, and notified him that his quarters would be searched. Lieut. Flipper then produced a box, which was checked by the witness, and found to contain \$2,800 worth of checks in a box, which were checks which had been sent to the commissary to meet the public funds. Flipper, among them spurious checks for \$1,450; discontinued the search and had Flipper put in the house. Witness afterwards received a telegram, saying he never had deposited them, and was not authorized to draw. Flipper acknowledged the spuriousness of the checks. When asked as to the whereabouts of the money, said he didn't know unless it had been stolen from him. He would charge no one with theft, thought he could make good the shortage if permitted to see friends in town. They wanted him in person. Witness afterwards consented to release Flipper upon the payment of the shortage, which was done. The cross-examination tended only to strengthen the testimony by more statements. Witness said that up to this affair, so far as his knowledge extended, Lieutenant Flipper had been straight in all his transactions. Adjourned.

The Gibraltar Inquiry. ROCK ISLAND, Ill., November 6.—In the Gibraltar inquiry yesterday Dan Torrence, the pilot and captain, said the boat had passed through the bridge all right, but stopped when about six hundred feet above. He asked through the speaking tube what was the matter, but he couldn't hear. He then understood, though he thought he heard "all right," and for half a minute he headed the boat for the bridge, but he couldn't see the bridge, and he knew nothing of any drinking or of any whisky on board, and the machinery worked admirably up to the time it was disabled by the breaking of the cam rod.

A Remarkable Accident. COLUMBIA, S. C., November 5.—A very remarkable accident happened near Columbia this evening. A colored man named Marcus Williams, employed as track hand on the Greenville and Columbia railroad, was walking along the track, when he discovered a dynamite danger detector lying on the iron rail. Thinking to have some sport, Williams struck the detector with his ax. A sudden explosion occurred, and the ax rebounded with terrific force, striking him on the neck and cutting his throat. In a few minutes Williams died. To-night an inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict that death resulted as described above.

Scattered to Death. Special dispatch to The Constitution. COLUMBIA, November 6.—John Redd, colored, who killed a negro girl and threw her body in a well near Seale, Alabama, has been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.

## FOREIGN FLASHES.

## WHAT IS TRANSPERING IN THE OLD WORLD.

The European Comment on Mr. Blaine's Circular—The Prussian Reichstag Convoiced for the 17th Instant—The Land Agitation in Ireland—News From All Foreign Lands.

ENGLAND. The Standard, commenting on the alleged protest of Mr. Blaine against any annexation of the Peruvian territory by Chili, says: Considering the circumstances existing in South America it would be simply offering a premium for aggressive combinations if the annexation were recognized as the right of the more powerful. So far, therefore, Mr. Blaine has acted with a vigor which ought to commend itself to the world at large, but if he is not misinterpreted he seems to aim at constituting the United States as the arbiter of the politics of the whole American continent. In view of the great colonial interests of England and the powers, such a pretension, if ever meant to be seriously advanced, is inadmissible. Nothing is more calculated to excite the susceptibilities of the petty South American republics. The United States and other American governments have, however, every right to protest against any European power gaining further footing on the continent of America.

The Bulletin Du Canal Inter-Oceanique publishes an article, which is considered to be an expression of the views of M. De Lesseps, concerning Mr. Blaine's circular. It amounts to a declaration that the just interests of the United States are already provided for in the Panama canal company, and that, therefore, it is entirely unnecessary for America to trouble herself in the matter.

The death is announced of the very Rev. George Henry Sachwell Johnson, dean of Wells. He was noted as a mathematician and as one of the editors of the Speakers' Commentary. His age was seventy-three. A curious plan has been adopted in some parts of West Ireland with a view of keeping the "no rent" manifesto before the tenants. It takes the form of a promissory note, which has been circulated among the farmers attending the fair at Meath, county West. The note is in the name of the day Parrell, Davitt and the other suspects are released. It is intended that the note shall be signed by the tenants and sent to the landlords.

FRANCE. Paris, November 5.—M. Albert Grevy has resigned the governor generalship of Algeria. Since the official telegram is published announcing that in consequence of the occupation of Kairwan, the insurgents are disappointed and that many Arabs have asked for amnesty, promising to surrender the instigators of the revolt.

Interpellations on the government's Tunisian policy were brought forward in the chamber of deputies to-day. Premier Ferry defended the policy in every district in the United States. He indignantly repelled the calumnies against Mr. Rouster, French minister to Tunis. The Tunisian expedition, he said, was on the Algerian frontier. This same policy had been pursued by all former governments, moreover, the expedition had been expected and had been undertaken by the French protectorate over the company was inevitable. He advised that the expedition had caused France to lose alliances, or had disorganized her army. He urged the Chambers to do nothing that might compromise the interests of the army. After a speech by Maget, of the left, attacking the ministry, the debate was adjourned until Monday.

SPAIN. Special dispatch to The Constitution. LONDON, November 5.—A Madrid correspondent writes to the Standard that the split in the democratic party by the withdrawal of Senor Martos and his followers from the support of Senor Zorrillo's programme says: With the secession of Senor Martos, the democratic party is reduced to only an insignificant fraction of the revolutionary party remains, which is incapable of mischief. It is probable that the section under Martos will be the more active. The party effect of the action of Martos is to strengthen the dynasty and guarantee of peaceful progress.

PRUSSIA. BREMEN, November 5.—A decree is published convoking the Reichstag for the 17th instant.

TWO WOMEN. SELMA, Ala., November 5.—The city council and cotton exchange have united in an invitation to Hon. E. A. Atkinson and party from New England, who are in Atlanta, to visit this city, and extensive negotiations are being made for their entertainment.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE. BOWDOEN, November 4.—The Georgia annual conference of the Methodist Protestant church meets in Macon to-day.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES INDICTED. CINCINNATI, November 6.—A Stamford, Kentucky, special report the indictment of L. T. McNama, a Southern railroad, for murder in the first degree for killing the fireman at McKinney.

EX-GOVERNOR SCOTT NOT GUILTY. NASHVILLE, O., November 5.—This morning the jury in the case of ex-governor Scott, of South Carolina, the murder of Young Drury, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The verdict appears to give general satisfaction.

DESTROYED BY FIRE. CINCINNATI, November 5.—A special says the Kentucky Central river at Paducah, Kentucky, on the Kentucky Central railroad, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The trains transfer at that point to day.

RUFUS McPHERSON'S FUNERAL. KNOXVILLE, November 5.—The body of Rufus McPherson, the young man who committed suicide in Atlanta, Wednesday, was interred here to-day, attended by a large number of friends and relatives.

A NEGRO LYNCHED. CHARLESTON, S. C., November 5.—It is reported that a negro named Bob Williams has been lynched in a Greenville county for an assault committed upon a little white girl a year old. He confessed his guilt.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE. RICHMOND, November 5.—It is stated on the best authority that there is no foundation for the published reports that the control of the Richmond and Danville railroad company is likely to change.

SENTENCED TO HANG. GALVESTON, November 5.—Charles Warr, a colored negro, who assaulted a German girl, Dona Eddelman, last August, was convicted of the offense and has been sentenced to be hung.

FOUND MURDERED. GALVESTON, November 4.—A dispatch to the News from Houston says the body of an unknown man was found in a gulch with three bullet holes in him, and his pockets turned inside out.

CONVICTED OF MURDER. JERSEY CITY, N. J., November 5.—Martin Korowski, collector of the murder of Miss Muller, was today sentenced to be hanged January 6.

and she started impulsively forward. As she approached the open gate Miss Stokes sprang from the horse and plunged a keen, long-bladed knife, which she had concealed in the bosom of her dress, into the neck of the advancing girl. Miss Stokes sank on the ground, the blood gushing from the wound in torrents, and she died in a few minutes, with, as the inquest disclosed, a rock tightly clasped in one of her hands.

Miss Stokes and Mrs. Shelton were promptly arrested, but have been out on bail pending their trial. The verdict of the jury is awaited with keen interest. The sad tragedy is said to have ruined the Stokes and Stevens families, the members of which are overwhelmed with grief and mortification.

## THE RED CLAY ROAD.

DONELY & Co., the Heaviest Contractors, a Commerce War at Once. Chattanooga Times.

Mr. John Donely, of the firm of Condon & Co., who last Monday were awarded the contract by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad company for seven miles of the Red Clay connection, was in the city yesterday, making preliminary arrangements for the commencement of work, and left yesterday for the locality, and will at once commence preparing a camp, so that operations can commence in earnest next week.

Condon & Co.'s contract will amount to about \$180,000, and the entire cost to about \$200,000. The company in awarding the contract had an eye single to the ability of the contractor. The work to be done is specified in July 1, 1882, as it estimated a loss of \$100,000 per month by the non-completion of the work by that time. A large portion of the expenditures will be made in this city. A contract to purchase all the provisions, castings, iron, etc., in this city, and the contractors at this end of the line will probably purchase their entire supplies here. Condon & Co. propose to put five hundred men to work as soon as possible.

The line of the road has been slightly shifted, and it will tap the East Tennessee main stem about one mile this side of Ooltewah, which will take about one-quarter of a mile from the branch, and make the distance from Chattanooga to Dalton via Red Clay, but three-quarters of a mile more than via the Western and Atlantic railroad. The benefits which will accrue to this city by this virtual new line are apparent at a thought.

## THE COTTON CROP.

The Latest Reports from the Staple. NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—The Democrat has received a number of special dispatches concerning the condition of the cotton crop, of which the following is a summary:

Alabama.—The cotton crop has been somewhat better than last year, but the rain has damaged the crop. The estimate is now smaller than it was a month ago. The farmers are holding the crop, but do not intend to sell it until the price is higher.

Florida.—Weatherproof for picking, which is nearly finished. Two-thirds of the crop has been marketed. The balance is being shipped to market.

Georgia.—The past week has been favorable for gathering. The dry, hot weather has caused cotton to open, and the picking is being done as fast as it opens. Very little of the crop has been marketed, the planters being too busy. A heavy frost is expected in the latter part of the month.

Louisiana.—The weather has been rainy and very little field work has been done. There has been no change in the yield of the crop. The cotton is well marketed and the balance is rapidly being shipped to market.

Mississippi.—Cotton has been damaged somewhat of late by rain, but the weather now is fine. Frost occurred on Friday morning. Picking will be finished by the end of the month.

Tennessee.—The weather, during the past week, has been favorable for cotton picking. The yield will be gathered by November 25th. About 3/4 of the crop has been marketed.

Arkansas.—The cotton crop has been somewhat better than last year, but the rain has damaged the crop. The estimate is now smaller than it was a month ago. The farmers are holding the crop, but do not intend to sell it until the price is higher.

California.—The cotton crop has been somewhat better than last year, but the rain has damaged the crop. The estimate is now smaller than it was a month ago. The farmers are holding the crop, but do not intend to sell it until the price is higher.

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Oklahoma.—The cotton crop has been somewhat better than last year, but the rain has damaged the crop. The estimate is now smaller than it was a month ago. The farmers are holding the crop, but do not intend to sell it until the price is higher.

Colorado.—The cotton crop has been somewhat better than last year, but the rain has damaged the crop. The estimate is now smaller than it was a month ago. The farmers are holding the crop, but do not intend to sell it until the price is higher.

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Wyoming.—The cotton crop has been somewhat better than last year, but the rain has damaged the crop. The estimate is now smaller than it was a month ago. The farmers are holding the crop, but do not intend to sell it until the price is higher.

Utah.—The cotton crop has been somewhat better than last year, but the rain has damaged the crop. The estimate is now smaller than it was a month ago. The farmers are holding the crop, but do not intend to sell it until the price is higher.

Nevada.—The cotton crop has been somewhat better than last year, but the rain has damaged the crop. The estimate is now smaller than it was a month ago. The farmers are holding the crop, but do not intend to sell it until the price is higher.

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## HUNTING HIS WIFE.

## A COBB COUNTY MAN'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

A Mrs. Howard Deserts Her Husband and Home, and Finally Lands in Atlanta, Where She is Found by Captain Aldridge, Who Traces and Forces Her to Forsake Her Evil Ways.

Yesterday morning a man about thirty-five years of age, came to Atlanta on the Western and Atlantic passenger train and soon after disembarking quietly made his way to police headquarters, where he asked for captain Aldridge. The man was evidently a stranger in the city, and his actions indicated but little knowledge of the ways of this wicked world. His attire, conduct and talk all pointed to an unsophisticated individual, whose home had been in the woods, and subsequent developments substantiated this theory.

As soon as Captain Aldridge was made known to the stranger, he called him to one side and said that his name was Wm. Howard; that his home was in Cobb county, and that he was hunting for his wife, who he had reason to believe was secreted in a house of ill-fame, in Atlanta. Howard then went on to say that he had been married about five months and that until recently he and his wife had gotten along finely. He further stated that he was married in Atlanta, although his wife was not a resident of this city, and that he loved her devotedly and wanted to induce her to return to his home. His manner indicated a great anxiety for the woman who had deserted him, and his love for her was made apparent when his stout frame shook with the strong emotion that controlled him.

To the trained policeman it was evident that he had a bad case to deal with, but his sympathetic feelings had been aroused, and he determined to do what he could to reunite the two. From Howard he obtained an accurate description of his wife and then began his search. At first his progress was slow, but about noon he ascertained that two women, one of whom answered the description of Mrs. Howard, had applied to a house on Collins street for board, but were not accommodated. Going to the place indicated by his informant the Captain learned that the intelligence was correct. Then taking this as his starting point he began his search. He found them in the evening, he found them in a cottage given to him. At first the woman denied being Mrs. Howard, but finally confessed. The officer then informed her that her husband had followed her to Atlanta, and that he wanted her to return to his home, but to this proposition she promptly and emphatically declined to accede. Captain Aldridge then told her that unless she went with him to her husband, he would send her to the police, but this only caused her to smile and say: "Let him come, I'm ready for him." She then told the captain that she had made up her mind about the matter before she left home, and that she would die rather than go back.

She said that when Howard first proposed marriage to her, she was a pure woman, living with her mother not far from Howard's home. She did not like him and declined his offer, but her mother favored his suit and used her authority to induce her to marry him. Finally Howard became so persistent that she left home and came to Atlanta, where she had relatives. In a short time Howard followed, and during one of his visits to this city they were married. She says, however, that she knew nothing of the ceremony, as she was drunk when she promised to love, honor and obey the man who now detests her. She also says that the evening she was married, Howard and some of her friends, who were conviving with him, got her drunk, and when she sobered up, she was Mrs. Howard. Realizing the position she was in, she decided to make the best of it, and for a few months passed through life in a listless sort of way, but finally her husband began to abuse her, and she began to despise him.

Just at this period she became acquainted with a young gentleman in the neighborhood in which she resided, and the final result was her disappearance from her husband's home, although the young gentleman did not leave. After leaving home, she says, she went to Chattanooga, where she lived a less life until a few days ago, when she arrived in Atlanta, and where she intends to stay as long as she wants.

Mrs. Howard is a small woman, with dark hair, and eyes. Her face is not attractive, neither is it repulsive. Her style is intensely poor and the separation should be a gain to both.

## AT THE POST-OFFICE.

The Postal Business of the City of Atlanta.

Yesterday morning when a CONSTITUTION representative entered the post-office, he found Postmaster Conley busily engaged at his desk.

"What are you doing?" asked the fabricator. "Finishing my report for the month of October, 1881. Would you like to see it?" was the reply.

"Well, during the past month the number of registered letters delivered was 2,263; mail letters delivered, 139,059; mail postal cards delivered, 39,554; local letters delivered, 10,775; local postal cards delivered, 12,881; newspapers delivered, 102,018; letters collected, 71,488; postal cards collected, 33,282; newspapers collected, 12,317.

The total amount of postage collected on local matter was \$842.70, and the total expense for the ten carriers was \$308.10. This much better than for the same month last year."

"Can you find your report for October, 1880, I would like to compare them?"

"Oh, yes. In October, 1880, the registered letters delivered were 1,953; the mail postal cards delivered were 37,017; the local letters delivered were 8,104; the local postal cards delivered were 10,423; the newspapers delivered were 8,741; the letters collected 50,448; postal cards collected 25,226; newspapers collected 4,652. For the month of October, 1880, the total postage collected was \$891.15, while the total expense for the eight carriers—the number then employed—was \$530.70."

"How about the receipts?"

"In October, 1880, the stamp sales amounted to \$5,568.70, while for the same month this year the stamp sales amounted to \$8,670.20, an increase of \$3,101.50. Then, again, the number of money orders issued by us in October, 1880, was 3,981 and in October, 1881, 5,396, giving an increase of 1,415 money orders. Thus you see we are growing."

"Is not this increase due to the exposition?"

"Oh, no; we have delivery and collections for the exposition grounds and during the month of this as this report indicates: Mail letters delivered, 554; postal cards delivered, 141; local letters delivered, 58; local postal cards delivered, 28; newspapers delivered, 406; letters collected, 454; postal cards collected, 1,241; newspapers collected, 108. So you see we have kept the separate

and know that the increase in our business is due to an increase in Atlanta's prosperity."

"What do you do with your money?"

"Pay salaries and remit to the sub-treasurer in New York or the treasury in Washington. There are, you see, about five hundred offices in the south which deposit their surplus money order funds with this office and there are about six hundred and fifty offices that make quarterly returns and remit their surplus funds to us, and we remit to the treasury."

"How many post-offices in Georgia?"

"Eleven hundred and fifty. One half of these deposit in Atlanta and the other half in Savannah."

"Anything else that will interest the public?"











# THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers to the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$3 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, published every Tuesday, mailed postage free for \$1.50 a year—in copies \$1.50—twenty copies \$30. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted at every post-office territory is not occupied.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news collected from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available for publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts and checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

JUDGE W. O. FLEMING died at his residence in Bainbridge last Friday.

HENRY WATSON denies that he is to take charge of the New York World.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, it seems, is not satisfied with Secretary MacVegh's apathy in the Guitauan prosecution.

HOS. L. P. D. WARREN was appointed by Governor Colquitt, yesterday, to fill the vacancy on the superior court bench caused by the death of Judge Fleming.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

No less than twelve states will hold elections next Tuesday. Massachusetts, Mississippi and Minnesota will vote for members of the legislature and for state officers. The first named state will also decide whether ex-soldiers shall be allowed to vote without paying a poll tax. Minnesota has special questions regarding taxation and the pay of legislators to decide. Connecticut will elect half her senate. New York is to elect a legislature, some state officials and four congressmen. New Jersey is to elect a house of representatives and half a senate. Maryland will do the same, and also choose a comptroller. Pennsylvania has to elect a treasurer and county officers. Virginia and Wisconsin will vote for state officers, half a senate, and a complete house. Wisconsin is likewise to decide whether it will have biennial elections and legislative sessions. Colorado is to change judges and county officers and locate its capital. Nebraska will choose three supreme court judges and regents of the state university, and also vote upon the extension of suffrage to women. The elections in Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin will not be strongly contested, and all these states will doubtless remain republican, except Maryland, which will remain democratic.

Contested elections will occur in Virginia, New York, Mississippi, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Undoubtedly the warmest contest will take place in Virginia, where the democracy is called upon to face a combination of outs led by one of the most unscrupulous politicians of the period. Major Daniel is pitted for governor against William E. Cameron, of Petersburg; and unless all the best judges are at fault, he will be elected by at least 10,000 majority. The legislature is more in doubt, on account of the holding over of readjuster senators; but the people are wide-awake to the fact that the loss of the legislature would make Riddleberger the successor of Senator Johnston, and we therefore look for a clean democratic sweep on Tuesday.

The fight in New York is very promising. The registration in New York city is larger than in 1879, and the democrats will doubtless be able to cross Harlem bridge with 60,000 majority. Only twice since 1872 have the republicans come to the bridge with over 23,000 majority. This year they have little or no money for the state campaign on account of the uncertain and peculiar attitude of Mr. Arthur, and in both wings of the party there is great apathy, and in some localities, like Buffalo, open revolt. There are discussions in the democratic ranks, but it is believed that they will not affect the state ticket—certainly not in New York city and Brooklyn. We therefore feel justified in predicting an old-fashioned democratic victory.

In the eleven congressional district—Morton's—a very interesting contest is progressing between a junior Astor, a stalwart, and Mr. R. P. Flower, a wealthy banker and a democrat. It is very difficult to ascertain which has the best chance; but it is not difficult to say that if Mr. Flower carries the district, the republicans will lack one of a majority of the whole house, and the irregulars will be the balance of power. Mr. Flower, who is a much more capable man than his opponent, is pulling to win.

In Mississippi Benjamin King has mustered a mixed following for the purpose of defeating Robert Lowry for governor. All the information from the state is to the effect that Lowry and the regulars will go in by a heavy majority. Mr. Lamar will be his own successor in the senate.

The triangular contest in Pennsylvania is decidedly interesting. A state treasurer is to be elected, the candidates being Orange Noble, democrat; S. M. Bailey, republican; and Charles S. Wolfe, independent republican. The last named is self-nominated, and a bitter foe of the clan Cameron. He has made so effective a canvass that some predict the race will really be between him and Mr. Noble.

The New Jersey election would be without general political interest were it not for the fact that eight senators are to be elected, who will take a hand in the choice of Senator McPherson's successor in January, 1883. Five republican and two democratic senators hold over, and upon the eight to be elected on Tuesday may depend the control of the federal senate after March 4, 1883. McPherson was elected by one vote only in 1877.

## NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

THE RIVER: or, Yachting on the Mississippi. By Oliver Optic. With eight illustrations. Boston: Lee and Shepard. Atlanta: S. P. Richards. Price \$1.50.

In the preface to this book, the author, Mr. William T. Adams, confesses with some degree of boldness that this is his seventy-fifth book. It is plain that the man who has had the leisure to write seventy-five books, has never had time to write one very great book. The seventy-fifth book is probably neither better nor worse than the first. It

has a certain interest for boys, but lacks freshness and vitality.

THE POCKET RIFLE. By J. T. Towbridge. Illustrated by J. B. H. Lee and Shepard. Atlanta: S. P. Richards. Price \$1.50.

This is a story for boys, and although it is written to order, it contains a good deal of vitality. Mr. Towbridge, it will be remembered, is a poet, and poets ought to know a good deal about boy nature, which is sometimes vaguely called human nature. The fact that he is a poet, however, has caused him to idealize certain traits of character, which do not need to be idealized, and the result is the boys, one of whom we happen to be, will lay the book down with a feeling that while they can be quite as bad as Mr. Towbridge's heroes, they can never be quite as good. But this is not likely to break their hearts.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' ROBINSON CRUSOE: or The adventures of an Englishman who lived for five years on an island of the Pacific Ocean. By a Lady. Edited by William T. Adams. Boston: Lee and Shepard. Atlanta: S. P. Richards. Price \$1.50.

In explanation of this queer and cumbersome title it should be said that it is a modification of DeFoe's wonderful book, made fifty years ago, by a Mrs. Famer, of Massachusetts. This modification has been in turn modified by the author of seventy-five books, so that the original Crusoe now figures perhaps (we have not read the modified modification) as the president of a Young Men's Christian association, with Friday as his private secretary. At any rate, we are satisfied that this Crusoe is a much better man than DeFoe's Crusoe; and this thought consoles us.

LEWIS' POPULAR SERIES OF READERS.—Vols. I, II, III, IV, and V. By Marcus Wilson.

We are indebted to Mr. Martin V. Calvin, southern manager of J. B. Lippincott & Co.'s educational department, for the above volumes contained in this admirable series of readers. After a careful and somewhat critical examination of their scope and character, we do not hesitate to say that they are superior to any books of their class now offered to the public. This sounds extravagant, but after all, it is not very high praise. In general way, when publishers desire to issue school books, they employ the services of literary hacks, and the result is the dreariest sort of peddling literature, the so-called grammars and geographies now in use in our schools. Mr. Wilson, however, appears to have an absolute genius for his work. We have tested his first, second and third readers upon a couple of youngsters aged six and seven respectively, and their enthusiasm knows no bounds. Such a test is this final and conclusive. The secret of this is that the books are prepared by one who has a thorough appreciation of the difficulties to be surmounted in arousing and retaining the interest of the young. Moreover, the books are based upon a distinct motive, and this motive is carried out with wonderful tact and judgment. This motive may be said to be three-fold, so that the pupil who goes through the series, directed by a careful and conscientious teacher, will have learned how to spell and read and write; will have acquired a fair knowledge of practical English grammar divested of the sickening and misleading technical rubbish with which the so-called grammars are loaded down; and will have learned considerable of geography. At the close of the second volume, a continuous narrative is begun, and the author has managed, with neat skill, to fit into this narrative a number of selections from the best literary sources. We have great hopes that these books will be successful enough to mark a new era in the preparation of school books. The publishers are offering the volumes at liberal introductory and exchange rates, and will cheerfully give teachers an opportunity to examine them. We omitted to say in the proper place that each volume is illustrated in the very highest style of the art. Mr. Martin V. Calvin, Augusta, Ga., is the southern agent for this admirable series of readers.

## MR. JOHN H. INMAN.

Among the notable figures on the exposition grounds for the past few days is that of Mr. John H. Inman. Mr. Inman did more than any other man to confirm the success of the exposition in the north, and he felt great anxiety that it should work the full measure of its usefulness. He expressed himself more than pleased at its completeness and comprehension, and upon his return north he carried the news of the success of the exposition to the young south, and New York, and our people are proud of him. His friends in this city who desired to express their appreciation of his interest in the exposition and southern affairs generally, tendered him a reception for last night, which he was obliged to decline by reason of a prior engagement. He leaves for New York to-morrow afternoon.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says the issues in that state are between loyal citizens and copperhead democrats. This is a genuine Guitauan argument. Does the editor of the Tribune propose to purchase a \$12 pistol and go around the state "removing" democrats?

DORSEY and Brady say they are very sorry that MacVegh is to retire from the prosecution of the star-route cases. At the same time, if MacVegh was not to retire, Dorsey and Brady couldn't afford to be thus humorous.

AFTER the star route jobbers are vindicated, there will be a chance for Guitauan.

THERE is nothing to prevent the old St. Louis whisky ring from reorganizing under the banner of republican civil service reform.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, alluding to the star route cases, says that the "way to correctness" is to convict them. Similarly, dear Sir, the way to vindicate them is to vindicate them. Guitauan, it will be remembered, claims to be a republican reformer.

GUITAUAN may now consider himself completely vindicated. The announcement is made on good authority that Babcock, Graa's go-between in the whisky trade, is to supersede Colonel Rockwell as superintendent of public buildings. As we have observed upon a previous occasion, the powder in Guitauan's pistol was exceedingly hot.

HENRY JAMES, JR., the aesthete, will probably take rooms in a Chicago flat. Only in a Chicago flat can a man see the water lilies grow. So Deacon Bross says.

IT appears that Frank Hutton is intimate with P. Dalzell. Hutton is evidently ambitious to be president, or something of that kind.

ASTOR's barrel is big at both ends and bulges in the middle. Astor's popularity is more extensive than a three-ring circus.

ARTHUR is very sorry that he can't stand around the polls in New York Tuesday and yank in the repeaters. A man in Arthur's place is to be sympathetic.

NORTHERN relic hunters are gradually carrying off Stonewall Jackson's house. And, indeed, friends, he is a good man to remember.

CINCINNATI is pestered about her water supply. It seems, then, that they do have water there.

THE Honorable Hannibal Hammerin is now on the bulging Atlantic. Even as we write, this able man may be shedding his brass buttons.

WEEKLY or semi-weekly excursions, at reasonable rates, over the Georgia railroads will be a good thing for Georgia. The exposition is much more important to the people of this state than any political issue can be.

pine sapling has grown thirteen feet in height since it was planted seven days ago.

## PERSONAL.

GUITAUAN is an inordinate eater.

FOLGER has gray eyes. Perhaps this is why confederate bonds are up.

The death is announced of Rafaelo Rubatino, the great Genoese steamship owner.

LABOUCHERE, of London, truth, hears with great pleasure that Mr. Lowell has begun a monograph on Carlyle.

DR. D. HAYES AGNEW's practice is reported to have largely increased since his connection with the president's case.

MARBLE ELISE, the famous circus rider of Paris, wears in the "ring" a tulle skirt spangled with real diamonds.

It is said that ex-Senator Frelinghuysen will lose \$25,000 by the casualty of the cashier of the Mechanics' bank of Newark.

DANIEL WEBSTER was born on January 18, 1792. It is proposed in Boston to make proper observance of the centennial anniversary.

The latest advices from the beautiful Mrs. Langtry's beautiful home in London, which she has just sold, is that it does Mr. Langtry.

A LITTLE bird whispers that General E. O. Babcock will be made commissioner of public buildings in the not distant sweet bye and bye.

The real value of the necklace that the key of Egypt sent to General Sherman's daughter at \$250,000, though the papers reported the sum at \$250,000.

JANAUSSCH OWNS a magnificent collection of jewelry. She has a set of turquoises that contain over 100,000 carats in one of her plays she wears \$100,000 worth of jewels.

QUEEN VICTORIA has now reigned longer than did Queen Elizabeth. On October 25 she completed the forty-fifth year of her reign, which was the term of Elizabeth.

EX-PRESIDENT and Mrs. Hayes are expected to arrive in London some time this month on their way to the south of France. They will return to the United States in the spring.

HON. HORACE MAYNARD, who has been spending the summer in Westborough, Massachusetts, has returned to Knoxville, Tennessee. He will probably remain in the latter place for some time.

MR. LABOUCHERE says in Truth that the late Baron James de Rothschild incurred losses on the bourse in October amounting to \$80,000 francs from the sale of his shares in the bank of England.

THE proprietors of the Boston Herald, Messrs. Pulsifer, Haskell and Andrews, have started a new sheet in the city. It is said that the yearly income of each from the newspaper is \$30,000.—Philadelphia Press.

THERE was another marriage by telegraph in Ohio on Sunday, the parties being Joseph Campbell, a well-known politician, and Miss Louisa Kelsey, of Celina. Two ministers were employed, one at each place.

ACHTUNG! FOMME will write a book on The South of To-day. It will be printed as a newspaper serial in London. If Forbes is anything he is an observer and he will sound the gong of southern life in striking to the Pan-American.

IT is thought that the photograph which Mrs. Garfield will select to send Queen Victoria will be one which was taken in Painesville, Ohio, by a camera following her father, gun in hand, on his shooting excursions.

ROSSELL P. FLOWER, the democratic candidate for congress in the eleventh New York district, is a banker and a business man of high standing in the press of the south, and is known by dint of his own energies, and is known all over the metropolis for the number and magnitude of his editorial articles.

GENERAL J. FLOYD KING, a native of Georgia, and now member of congress from Louisiana, is at the Kimball house. General King is a gentleman of statesmanlike views and a devoted adherent of having moved the resolutions in congress which gave rise to the reformation of the Monroe doctrine with reference to the Panama canal. General King will make a thorough study of the exposition during his stay in this city.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM KENNON died at St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, aged eighty-eight. He served in the house of representatives four terms—from 1829 to 1833, from 1835 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1841. He was elected speaker of the house in 1831 and was elected speaker of the house in 1831 and was elected speaker of the house in 1831.

CHICAGO and Detroit are visited by snow.

"PAY as you go" is good advice and does very much for the man who doesn't go very much.—Lithschid.

IT is stated that the average daily error of the Yale observatory standard clock, which distributed the daily time signal, was 1.5 seconds during the month ending October 31, was thirty-six one hundredths of one second.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR will not overlook the polygamy question in his message. A message without some large words about the evil would be a failure. He will, however, be careful not to mention the Mormons don't mind talk, and keep right on with their law-breaking.

NEXT year the charters of many of the national banks will expire. It is estimated that such charters will be renewed for a term of years. But unless action is taken by congress next winter, there will be no obstacle in the way of renewal.

STOCKS IN FRANCE during the past 30 years have increased with alarming rapidity. The percentage is 78. From 1851 until 1880 the records show that the annual average number of shares sold for every 100,000 inhabitants. Returns for recent years place the annual number at 6,400, which is one share for every 1,500 inhabitants.

THE NEW YORK SUN learns, on very high authority, that afternoon teas have had their day, and that the correct thing this winter will be coffee and cake. The New York Sun learns, on very high authority, that afternoon teas have had their day, and that the correct thing this winter will be coffee and cake.

THE St. James Gazette of London, in its financial article, comments on the hollowess of the claim of the holders of confederate bonds and the folly of expecting them to be redeemed by the southern states by means which have been resorted to with indifferent success in the cases of sovereign debt.

LORELLAND's mistake was well named. He has been one of the favorites in several of the leading races of the autumn, and has disappointed his backers in each one.

THE exports of petroleum for the month of September, 1881, amounted to 31,294,242 gallons valued at \$4,762,771, against \$7,179,348 valued at \$1,125,762 for the same month in 1880.

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ON Sunday, October 16th, the Liverpool Daily Post caused a census to be taken of persons attending places of worship on that day. The result was as follows:—On Sunday, October 16th, 1881, a census taken in 1880. Although population and church accommodation has increased greatly, the number of worshippers fell from 101,082 to 68,276. The largest attendance was at a Roman Catholic church; the smallest at one of the churches of England. As to the ratio of attendance to available seats, the Roman Catholics showed by far the best returns.

THE report of the adjutant-general of the army, which shows the number of recruits and re-enlistments in the army during the year ending June 30, 1881, was 5,769, the number of discharges was 5,769, the number of deaths was 5,769, the number of deserters was 5,769, the number of deserters was 5,769, the number of deserters was 5,769.

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year. Here, indeed, is a wise and noble charity administered wisely and well. It is said that the occupants of the rooms include all kinds of working people, from the common laborer and laundress to the skilled artisan.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

In a Brown Study.  
New York Tribune.

Voorhees is quiet. He is possibly trying to find out who tariff is and why he is for revenue only.

Just Suppose.  
Springfield Republican.

Suppose Hancock had been elected last year. How the present queer little boom in confederate bonds would have alarmed all the republican organs.

Dr. Felton's Aspiration.  
Carterville Free Press.

The "organized" in various parts of state will find that Dr. Felton wants to be governor. They know just as much about it as a dog does of a hawk.

Bayard's Ambition.  
Buffalo Express.

Senator Bayard is said to be laying plans to secure the presidential nomination. He has been lost ground in the south on account of his struggle for the presidency of the senate. Bayard is rather a nice man, but he has many of the faults of an abolitionist. We suspect his ambition will never be gratified.

Snuff.  
Indianapolis Journal.

According to a Nashville paper, the people of Tennessee annually pay over one million dollars for snuff-dipping and snuffing. The Nashville merchants last year paid over \$300,000 for snuff, and the annual cost to the southern states is estimated at \$8,000,000. But little snuff is sold in the north. Snuffing seems to be a great southern industry.

Supreme Court Judges.  
Washington Post.

The united action of the eight justices of the United States supreme court, aggregating 83 years, averaging over 61, Justice Hunt being the eldest, at 70, and Justice Harlan, the youngest, at 48, Justice Woods being the youngest, at 48, is a great thing. It is a great thing that they are all so young and so full of life. It is a great thing that they are all so young and so full of life.

But if it were not so, we might well ask who feels the burden of taxation in these days? There is much talk about the federal tax during every battle, and the burden of taxation is a great thing. It is a great thing that they are all so young and so full of life. It is a great thing that they are all so young and so full of life.

THE PRESS OF THE SOUTH.  
Mobile Register.

Politically, the press of the south has done its whole duty. While there are a few violent and extreme sheets among us, their influence is limited, and their circulation small. Moderation and calmness are now the prevailing characteristics of southern journalism. A certain natural extravagance of epithet, not to be wondered at during the reconstruction period, having, to a great extent, disappeared, the press of the south is more moderate and more useful.

LIBERAL AND SPIRITUAL CHURCH, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev W. C. Bowman, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, Hunter street, Dr. A. G. Thomas, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

ST. LUKE'S church, corner Spring and Walton streets—Rev W. C. Williams, D.D. in charge. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

REDEMPTION MISSION, corner Spring and Walton streets—Rev W. C. Williams, D.D. in charge. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev W. C. Williams, D.D. in charge. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST church, corner Peters and Fair streets—Rev W. C. Williams, D.D. in charge. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

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# RAYMOND'S REMARKS.

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE WEEK IN GOTHAM.

The Arrival of Patti, and the Expected Visit of President Arthur—New York Journalists' Proprietors' Sensations—The Great Bank Break of Newark—Business at the Theater.

Special Correspondence Constitution.  
New York, November 4.—Between politics, the arrival of Patti, the bad weather, the first appearance of Rossi and the anticipated arrival of President Arthur on a visit, there has been quite a nice little fever of excitement in a financial way the Newark bank failure has been sufficient to attract attention. There is no doubt about it, we have a splendid week of it, and the news gath'ers have revelled in the cream of business. The Newark bank failure has perhaps done more for the newspapers than anything since the president's death, and I am impressed with the idea just now how they do prosper on sensations that are pregnant with evil, either to many persons or to some few eminent ones. The largest issue the New York Sun ever had was of course at the time the president was shot.

Before that its regular circulation was, including its weekly, less than 1,000,000 a week, of which 120,000 was of its regular daily edition. On the days of the great walking matches three years ago, when they were approaching their last hours, especially if the competition was close, the paper published as high as 200,000 copies in a day. This fact would seem to indicate how local the bulk of the Sun's edition is. But it is not so local after all. And in such vast increase of circulation as this, the indication has a deeper and greater significance than appears at first sight. It shows how the hurrying, never resting, always moving population of New York, requires its news in a shape that it can grasp in a moment. Condensation is the word in newspaper offices. As Joseph Howard paraphrastically asks in nearly every column he writes:

"Why?"  
Because such business results as the Sun have attained were reached by giving its readers what they wanted to know without interfering with their other business. For example a man rushing down town in the morning on the elevated train can read the Sun while he would have been searching for what he wanted to know in some other paper. He runs through its columns that are placed on a page he can handle without striking his neighbors in the eye or straining his arms to hold open, and when he has done he commands an epitome of the news of the day such as he could not have gained in any other way. The Herald approximates to something near the same result by keeping news of the same character together. A big fire will be followed by reports of the small fires, the explosions, the deaths by accident, the runaways, and so on and so forth. All for news will be together, and any one acquainted with the paper can find almost anything he looks for in a few seconds on looking. The Times, World and Tribune have ways of putting their news that is exclusively their own. The Star is very much like the Sun in make-up and to that fact may be attributed much of its prosperity, although it is a monstrous bright paper, and its Sunday edition is as readable as any in New York. The Philadelphia Times, although not so big, caught the same idea when it printed on nearly the same sized sheet as the Sun, and improved very much on its prototype, when its own type was made larger.

But this is all foreign to what I started out to write, in effect that the news being plenty, the papers prospered. There has never been any such break in banks in this country before as this one in Newark. Three years ago, when the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad stock was on the verge of collapse, I was induced by reason of the great financial winnings that Billy Copeland, the Washington correspondent, and his friends were making to go down and try my luck too. What I did not matter, I haven't got now what I won, nor have I got what I lost, but in those feverish days, Oscar Baldwin, the cashier of the broken bank, hung over the tape with me, and wondered and wondered what that other Baldwin—Columbus C.—was going to do. Sometimes I spoke bitterly, but generally he was so passive and stoical that no one could tell whether he was on the bull or bear side of the market. Finally he dropped out, and we who hung to hope with our eyelids—yes, by the skin of our teeth—that's not slang, but scripture vide Old Testament, had the impression that he was a heavy loser. In those days Mr. Baldwin was apparently a man of 40 or 45 years. He dressed with scrupulous exactness, was always calm and self-possessed, never drank any at the bar, lunched at Delmonico's, on Broad street, usually in company with some of the city's leading men, ate heartily and guided the conversation. He was personally popular. His friends called him Oscar. Afterwards I used to meet him at Oscar Baldwin's, always a word to say about the Nashville and Chattanooga, and thought he would like to touch it again. Those who have seen him within the last three months will be changed wonderfully. There has not been any change in the evidence of that inward sorrow shown on his features. What wonder if it had? It is wonderful to think that a defalcation amounting to two and a quarter million dollars could go up so without discovery.

The end was reached in the inevitable course of events that he alone foresaw. The future for him means disgrace and perhaps that milder punishment to him, of imprisonment. In Jersey they had strange ways of convicting nearly all indicted people, and there does not seem much chance for him even were he to try and oppose the current of the law, from which few who are caught in its tide can escape.

Well, Patti is here. You know, I suppose, that her origin is not defined, except that she is of Italian extraction and of New York. She has been seen in public in the same hall, Steinway's, where she will be heard next Wednesday evening. At that time she was a timid, ungainly young woman, but the divine spark was there and soon kindled the flames of enthusiasm. She went abroad. Every triumph that the lyric stage could give became hers as by right, and her professional history has been beyond parallel for the record of success. Her married life has not been one of unbroken happiness, or at least it she enjoyed it, the other party did not. The Marquis Caux was her first matrimonial venture, and from him she was divorced and became Madame Nicolini. They don't get on very well. I don't wonder. She is a large woman with not much figure to speak of, but preserved to some kind of grace by the exquisite taste displayed by her dress-maker. She has large hands and feet, a monstrous throat, brown complexion, half dark eyes that glitter and shine with dangerous looking lights, a strong cut mouth, very large, long aggressive nose, good but not regular teeth, and dyed and wavy hair banged in a way to show that she has not got an abundance of it. She is, I dare say, forty. She looks thirty-five, at least. Ten dollars a tick!

Rossi, the other contribution to the sensation of the time, is a great success. Not, perhaps, so great as Salvini, but very great for all

that, and quite as good an actor. He played Romeo last night, and oh, how he did play it! True, he was not quite the figure, being a little abundant of body just where he buttons the last button of his vest when he goes out doors, but his voice is as musical as song, his movement as graceful as Fechter's, his acting as natural as life.

I spoke at the outbreak of another sensation. It was the anticipated arrival of President Arthur. Well, he hasn't arrived at the hour this correspondence closes and that sensation is, therefore, in abeyance.

Beliefs.  
Nobody knows what to make of the political situation. There is trouble, trouble everywhere. Mr. Astor, W. W., has a good chance to be defeated for congress. The elevated railroads will do it, because they have carried the people out of the thickly populated downtown districts, where they were all democrats and put them among the swells who used to vote for Levi P. Morton. As I say, nobody knows.

Postmaster-General James is visiting the city. The longer he stays in the cabinet the more popular he gets. Nearly everybody likes James. I do.

"Prince" Harry Genet, of the Tweed ring, will soon be out of prison. When he is free all litigation, civil and criminal, and all that justice has to do with that organization will be forever at an end.

W. H. Seymour made a tremendous hit as the miser, in the Chinese of Normandy last night. It was by his acting, and now he is the sensation of the operatic hour, only not so much as Patti.

The theaters are on the boom, all of them playing crowded houses.

Voyagers to the cotton fair at Atlanta or rather voyagers from there, are much pleased with what they saw. The journalistic interrogation point is after what did your editor do to Major Han, for Major Han is not yet back and the Philadelphia Press bewails it.

Ross Raymond.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES WHEN HE WAS A BOY—The Exposition, Etc.

I was a ruminating over the wonderful things in the exposition, and it carried me back a half a century, only a half a century, when there were no railroads, no telegraph, no sewing machines, no kerosene oil. When our fathers were content to haul their goods a hundred miles on old-fashioned wagons, with cradle bottoms, and the hind gear sloping away up yonder—when we boys used to go along with 'em to Augusta, or to Macon, and camp out at night, and listen to the old nigger wagoners, as they told us about ghosts and haunted houses, and witches riding the horses at night, and plating their manes, and stealing a shoe from the whitest foot. When there were no matches in the world and the tinder box was nailed behind the door and we saved all the punk we found in the woods. When our mothers dipped candles once a year and put them in the candle trunk and we were allowed one for each night and there were fifty over for company and sickness. When we boys were nunked in summer and country in winter, and honest wood hats, home-made or sealskin caps, that would hold water like a jug. When the girls knit their own stockings and it took only six yards of country homespun to make a sock, and we had quiltings and a good dinner and invited the neighbors, and some of the patchwork was the sun flower and the rising sun and the honey comb and the fish chain and the road to Jericho, and it was quilted in shells, and we children thought it was just the prettiest thing in the wide world, and were so sorry for the poor folks who didn't have 'em. We were rich at home. We had nice plank window shutters and a big glass, and a porch, and one by the side of it, and a porch, and a little shed-rooms that were not ceiled, and I've never heard any music since that sounded so sweet and would put 'em to sleep so easily as the punk we had on the roof that covered that shed where we slept. Everything was good then, and the world was lovely and the days were long and happy, and it was almost an age to Christmas, and chestnuts and chinkapins were better than they are now. I remember my mother's turn-over pies and mince pies were the best in the world and so were the ginger cakes, and now a days I catch myself wondering why they are not so good as they used to be, and think may be they have lost the old receipt or the sugar has lost its sweetness. Those were good old times. I won't say they were better than the present, or that people were happier on the average, but still I love to think of them, just as all people do, who are growing old love to dwell in memory over the past. The world couldn't live that way now. Railroads and telegraph and sewing machines and kerosene oil are a necessity, and it wouldn't get along without them. They came in good times a dispensation of a wise Providence. They came like cotton and the cotton gin, and the spinning jenny, and the loom when it was found impossible to clothe mankind without them. They came like coal when the wood of the old world was about to give out. They came like iron and manna was sent out here for nothing. I saw enough iron ore in the hills near Rocky Mountain to supply the world for ten years, I know, and Mr. Cole's road is going right to it, and somebody will buy it before long from Judge Barber, and get it developed. It is acres broad and acres deep. The man who made it into a road is not far away, and the coal to smelt it is within easy reach, and these combinations were not accidents. There wouldn't be a steel rail in the world to-day if Bessmer had not discovered the new process of making it. Now Mr. West is going to push his little road to the coal fields of north Alabama, and William E. Dodge is already asking for the right of way from Cartersville to Fairmount to develop his mines, and all these enterprises to be carried on with northern money for they have just found out how rich we are in minerals and that we are a sort of civilized people and give off a welcome when they come. The south is a land of reserve and the time is at hand when the world must draw upon us for supplies. I see that a fellow in Pennsylvania has been raising a little seed of cotton, and has brought it down to the exposition, and says he is going into the business regular and plant three hundred acres. Its sorter like Mrs. App's little orange tree that she keeps in the flower pit all winter and it had a few blossoms, and three or four little sickly oranges. That's all very nice, but I've no idea of planting 300 acres of 'em. Pennsylvania has stole a power of things from us, but she hasn't stolen the cotton. I don't wonder. I'm not alarmed about her competition in the cotton business. Our folks will steal her cotton mills and manufactures before she will raise enough cotton to keep one loom a running. Our people are not so tied off on her for anything. When we can't get a thing we can do without it. When we are crowded we are right smart ourselves, as was illustrated in the late war—why we made sail out of smokehouse dirt, and coffee out of dried potatoes. Talk about your suit of clothes made in one day for the governor—made by all the skill of modern machinery and lots of hands to help do it. I know an old lady in Butts county whose son joined a company in the war and was to go off in three days, and she had the wool clipped from the sheep and carded and spun and dyed and wove it herself and made him a number one suit of warm jeans clothes before he left. Now, that's a fact, and can be proven, and it's a more wonderful thing than was done at the exposition, for she had nothing but the old wheel and a wooden loom. Our folks got along pretty well when they had to pick the cotton from the seed by hand and

could only pick a pound a day, and we could get along now in the same old way if it wasn't for the new-fangled fashions imported on us and the idle folks that don't work and have got to be supported by somebody. Adam Smith wrote a book and proved that the labor of one man could decently support eight people, and my opinion is that we have got to that point when about one in eight is doing it—and that's the reason why so many contrivances are invented. It is to help one industrious man support seven or eight vagabonds—or non-producers, for they are all the same. Well, I hope Atlanta is happy and the exposition a success. Mr. Toon told me there was nothing lacking but a steam plunger.

BILL ARR.

A Valuable Experience.  
Few men are better known throughout the Methodist denomination than D. W. Bartine, D.D., M.D. Speaking of a most critical incident in his life, he says: "Some time since I found myself suffering from what is known as albuminuria. By the use of a reliable test I found albumen in the urine, and in some slight degree in a few instances a coagulated state. I suffered from dropsy, particularly about the ankles, slight pains about the kidneys, a derangement of digestion, great dryness of the skin, at times much thirst, and of course, a gradual falling of strength. This was about the state of things when I commenced using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I took about six table-spoonfuls every day for a week, when I found all my symptoms decidedly improved, and in two weeks it was difficult to detect any trace of albumen. Having imprudently taken cold, I had a very slight relapse some two weeks ago, when I began again using the medicine, and am now as well as ever. The doctor's symptoms are common as headache, and yet, unless taken in time, they may lead to the worst results, which the remedy above named will certainly prevent."

oc39d2w sun wed frikd2w

A medical college for women is to be opened in San Francisco.

So utterly careless are many people as to the worth of time, that they will waste months of it in drinking adulterated oil of always being sick, when they could take Hamburg Drops and be promptly cured of Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Blood Disorders, etc.

Predicted by the Boston Globe: that the next sensation will be furnished by Roscoe Conkling. What other woman's husband is loading a shotgun, pray?

Lithium—A Great Discovery.  
For the benefit of those who have not already seen the Lithium floor cloth, we would say that it is made under a patent process, of ground cork combined with a solidified oil pressed out to canvas by means of powerful rollers, forming an exceedingly durable surface, on which is imprinted handsome patterns in varied styles. It is suitable for private dwellings, public buildings, stores, and sold by all carpet dealers. The only genuine article has the word "Lithium" printed on the back of every square yard.

An Indiana paper mourns the loss of Brady and Tynor, both Indiana boys. Brady was slaughtered by Garfield, it says. Tynor was wiped out by Arthur, and now Indiana is requested to remove the corpses.

A Kind Word of Advice.  
If you feel yourself growing weak, your strength failing, the natural functions of the body becoming impaired, take warning in time. Buy a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, which, when combined with proper vegetable extracts, produces a tonic of rare medicinal effect. Such a remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters. Buy it of your druggist and do not be persuaded to take a substitute, for this is the only remedy which gives permanent strength. It contains no alcohol, nor does it blacken the teeth. It receives the universal endorsement of clergymen, physicians, druggists, and all who have used it.

nov3 d4w1w

Mark Twain has recently enlarged and improved his beautiful house, and a big room, another has arranged with Louis C. Tiffany & Co. to decorate the interior.

For a spinal irritation, paralytic troubles, loss of vitality, consequences of early indiscretion or excess, the Liebke's Cerebral Tonic has no equal. nov1 d4w1w

A game-cock ought to be good eating. Does not the poet say "the bravest are the tenderest?"—Boston Courier.

The Effect of Indulgence  
In strong drink can be removed from the system by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. nov2-d2w sun wedfrikd2w

ME. BRYAN, of Yell county, Arkansas, has just gathered four hundred bushels of corn from twelve acres of land.

Hosford's Acid Phosphate  
AN INVALUABLE REMEDY.  
I think Hosford's Acid Phosphate an excellent and invaluable addition to our list of remedies.

WM. C. RICHARDSON, M.D.  
St. Louis, Mo.

THERE is a great scarcity of water in Kentucky along a portion of the line of the Cincinnati Southern railroad.

The Power of the Press.  
In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year, been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers, by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—Herald.

SIX hundred bushels of new corn sold at Morristown, Tennessee, last Friday at fifty cents per bushel.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.  
Is it not true the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints. If you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Sill's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, used accordingly and I dare you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by all druggists. 502 july17-d4w1w

The new looms (40 in number) for the Tusculum cotton mills, have come and will be put to work at once.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Headache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A small silver injector with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. nov1 d4w1w

GEOFFREY BLACKWATER, of Kentucky, offers rewards for the capture of thirty fugitives from justice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. Address Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 235 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for circular. oct30d1w sun wedfrikd2w

The present number of communicants in the Protestant Episcopal church in Tennessee is 2,738.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.  
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children's ailments, such as colic, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it restores the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle. mar26-d1w sat sun wedfrikd2w

McDONALD'S new openhouse at Montgomery, Alabama, is receiving its finishing touches.

J. Q. A. Hadaway, Esq., of "Episcopal Methodist," Baltimore, Md., writes: "With much pleasure I testify to the good effects of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family. Have used it many cases, and in each instance the result was entirely satisfactory. Price 25 cents a bottle."

The New York Express sees in recent and impending political events the bony fingers of Samuel J. Tilden.

The ladies who sometimes since were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have come to their normal state. nov6-d1w sun mon fri

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

It is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For FEMALE DISEASES, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that MAKE the blood, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy that cures BRIGHT'S DISEASE, For Diabetes, use WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers at \$1.25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N.Y.  
feb1-d4w1w sun wed frikd2w mat top col

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. A certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.  
Baltimore, Md.  
See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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THE GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE EXPOSITION IS

CLARK'S SPPOOL COTTON. STRONG—SMOOTH—UNIFORM STRENGTH.

WOUND ON WHITE SPOOLS.

The manufacturers of this Spool Cotton have now opened in full blast. They have now put in motion their New Automatic Spooling Machinery, is one which of the greatest mechanical marvels ever produced.

This machine can be seen from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. EVERY DAY. One of these machines will spin or wind over six thousand spools of cotton every day. It spins or winds EIGHT spools of cotton at a time. It lifts up the 8 spools, fastens the thread on each spool and measures out the 200 yards on all the 8 spools at the same time.

When it has wound and measured the 200 yards, it then cuts the thread on each of the 8 spools. It next makes a little incision or slit in the edge of each spool, fastens the thread into the slit, and finally drops the spools, ready for the market, and begins anew with 8 more empty spools.

The incredulous are sometimes inclined to think that there is something supernatural about this machine. It is so wonderfully perfect and complete in every movement, and yet so simple that any young lady is all that is required to attend to this machine.

The manufacturers of O. N. T. Spool Cotton will, for the present, defer putting up their new Automatic Ticketing Machinery, owing to the extraordinary enthusiasm created by the young lady who has hitherto stamped the tickets on the ends of the spools.

This young lady can stamp 40,000 spools of cotton every day, and so great is the desire to see her at this truly magical work, that hundreds come every day and refuse to leave till they have seen her.

They will also introduce BOX MAKING and several other interesting processes in connection with the manufacture of spool cotton.

They have on exhibition the handloom case of Spool Cotton ever seen in Georgia, standing 20 feet high, and got up at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars.

They also exhibit several beautiful cases of Colored Spool Cottons, which for delicacy of tint and brilliancy of color have never been equalled by any other thread manufacturers.

The manufacturers of O. N. T. also exhibit their 100 Mile Monster Spools. The feat of winding thread on such enormous spools has never been successfully accomplished by any other thread makers.

They have also on exhibit 10,000 Japanese Work Boxes, each box containing 8 spools of O. N. T. Cotton, which they will offer to the public at the low price of 50 cents each.

The manufacturers of CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON are preparing to distribute, FREE OF CHARGE, 100,000 sample boxes of this celebrated thread, which will be prepared in the building.

The manufacturers of O. N. T. are in the proud position of being the largest manufacturers of spool cotton in the world, giving employment to upwards of 6,000 operatives.

The enormous increase in the demand for this celebrated thread has compelled the manufacturers to build an addition to their present works in Newark, N. J., and next year, when completed, will give employment to 1,200 more operatives.

There are several brands of CLARK'S THREADS, and there is a very general impression amongst consumers in the south that O. N. T. is wound on black spools. In justice to themselves the manufacturers of O. N. T. beg to correct this very general mistake, and would state that the O. N. T. is wound on WHITE SPOOLS, and the bottom label of every spool is branded O. N. T. NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

At this time the manufacturers of CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON are making a special effort to introduce this thread more universally in the south, and would esteem it a great favor if every lady would give it a fair trial and judge of its merits.

It is the popular thread in all other parts of this great country, and it only requires to be better known to become the popular sewing thread of the south.

A full assortment of this Col. Thread can now be had at retail at CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO., W. H. BROTHERTON, HOOK & SMITH, and others, and at Wholesale by



## LOCAL TIN-TYPES

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City--What was Done and Said by Home-Folks and Strangers--The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly--and About the Courts and Departments.

**PERSONAL.**—Miss Mabelle Powell and Miss Cora Brown are visiting Miss Mary Pittman, on Pryor street.

—Miss Carrie Elston, of Talladega, Ala., is visiting Mrs. G. W. L. Powell, Spring street.

**THE BENCH SHOW.**—Mr. Charles Lincoln, so well known among the dog fanciers in the city, came with the expectation of taking charge of the bench show to be opened on the 15th, but he was detained at the bench show which has just closed in London, Canada, with so much success, until the time for preparation for the bench show in connection with the exposition is so short that it will be impossible to make the necessary preparations. It is hoped, however, that later in the season this matter may be arranged. Notice of the postponement may be found in another column.

**NEW CODE OF GEORGIA.**—At the recent session of the legislature a new code of laws was ordered printed, and the compilers, Messrs. Lester, Hill & Howell, after conferring with leading publishers, wisely decided to award the work to the well known law-book publishers, Messrs. James P. Harrison & Co., of this city. The work is brought to date, and will be in all respects the most perfect work ever given the state. Printed on new type, it will be equal to Otto's L. reports. The edition will be limited. We therefore advise all who desire a copy, to place their names with Messrs. James P. Harrison & Co., without delay, who alone control the publication and sale of the code.

**THE ATLANTA STREET RAILWAY.**—The Atlanta street railway company has met the demands of the public thus far in every particular. The latest improvements made in the line, where they will do the most good—on the Whitehall and West End lines. Seven minute cars are on the Whitehall section, and fifteen minute cars run to West End. For some weeks the West End cars have been unprofitably crowded, but the managers of the street railroad company, and the improved accommodations are permanent. Residents of West End are ready to say that at least no more than a part of the cars, and they send their compliments to Colonel Richard Peters and his officers.

**HERE'S "HEARTS OF OAK."**—If the reception of the play last night is any criterion, it is one which will be popular. Certainly it is wholesome; it is pathetic, full of action, abounding in scenes which tend to draw one's tears, and it is full of droll and laughable positions also. There is no more part which, taken by a star, overshadows all the others. The actors are all well trained and competent.

"The play is excellently mounted, the representations of waves, a wrecked ship, lightning, firing of rockets, a water wheel and other paraphernalia which have their places in the story are well planned, and they worked without a hitch. So well was the acting done that at times the applause was vociferous. The curtain was pulled up several times after it had fallen on the first act before the audience were willing to leave off applauding, and the actors were compelled to appear before the curtain after the fourth and fifth acts in reply to their demands."—Norfolk Virginian.

**MISS HAHR.**—From "Russell," the brilliant correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle, we take pleasure in copying the following highly complimentary notice of Miss Hahr, a young and gifted musician of Atlanta: "At this long distance, I may be pardoned for introducing mention, in this connection, of a musical celebrity of Atlanta, whose gifts and attainments entitle her to a more than local fame. The frigid countries of Norway and Sweden, have given to the world artists in music out-rivaling the best talent of Italy, storied for her musical art—out-rivaling, because in Jenny Lind, Ole Bull and others, natives of those colder climes there was poul accompanying artistic perfections, such as has shone in none of Italy's musical sons and daughters. A fair young girl, an orphaned child of Swedish parentage, has for more than a year been making a profession of music teaching in Atlanta. Of modest, retiring mien, society has discovered the musical prodigy in its midst, only as society has gradually impelled her to reveal her accomplishments. I have heard the most renowned pianists who have appeared before American audiences, but never one whom I concede the superior in soulful or artistic execution to Miss Emma Hahr. But her attainments are not confined to execution merely, her genius for composition being marked. Given the opportunities for deeper study of her art, and in Miss Hahr America may boast a musical artist of distinguished merit.

**AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.**—Tuesday night, the Widow Bedott Comedy company, Charles Bishop, as the celebrated widow. In comedy, farce and burlesque, Bishop holds the eminent rank to require one word from us. The young ladies of the company are very pretty, and sing and dance deliciously. We predict a crowded house.

Wednesday night the peerless singing comedienne, Miss Minnie Palmer, and the great German-American dialect comedian, R. E. Graham, will produce in magnificent style the musical comedy, "My Sweetheart." It is replete with music, fun, dancing, and glimpses of Lotta, Mitchell, Emmett and Jefferson. Miss Palmer is regarded as the most beautiful actress in America.

Thursday, "Hearts of Oak"—a play which is pathetic, full of action and is full of droll and laughable positions. It is well mounted. Its representations of waves, a wrecked ship, lightning, water wheel, firing of rockets, etc., makes it very attractive.

These Acme Opera company, Friday, Saturday and Sunday matinee, Olivette—Saturday night The Mascotte. A more delightful musical treat cannot be imagined. There are forty-two members of the troupe, among them quite a number who have sweet voices, thoroughly trained in the best methods of vocalization. Both operas will be given in full—the merry, airy, pretty, sunny Olivette, and The Mascotte, so full of pretty catches of music.

**THE COURTS.** Nov. 3.—List of circuits showing the cases running and disposed of: Rome circuit, 1; Cherokee circuit, 2; Augusta circuit, 17; Middle circuit, 3; Oconee circuit, 8; Brunswick circuit, 5; Eastern circuit, 17; Northern circuit, 11; Atlanta circuit, 46.

Rome circuit.

No. 4. Rounsaville vs. Kohlheim. Injunction, from Floyd. Argued. Dabney & Foyche, for plaintiff in error. Yancey & Dean, for defendant.

No. 6. Hamilton et al. vs. Grangers' life and health insurance company. Complaint, from Floyd. Argued. D. B. Hamilton, for plaintiff in error. J. Brannan, for plaintiff in error. Dabney & Foyche, for defendant.

No. 7. Cochran, trustee, vs. Forsyth, administrator. Claim, from Floyd. Dabney & Foyche, for plaintiff in error. A. R. Wright, C. N. Featherston, for defendant.

Pending opening argument of Mr. Brannan, court adjourned until 9:30 on Tuesday next.

## DANDRUFF

Is Removed by the Use of Cocaine, and it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

BURNETT'S ELAVORING EXTRACTS are the best.

STILSON, JEWELER,  
RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

**At the Kimball House.**

Last night a CONSTITUTION reporter overheard a conversation between a party of well-dressed young men of the city. One of them, whose name is regarded as a faultless was arrayed in an elegant and stylish suit, and upon his arm a handsome overcoat. Said one, "Who made your suit, Charlie? By Jove, it is the handsomest thing I have seen this season, and it fits you perfectly." "Every word of it true," said another. "It is elegance itself; but who made it?" "Well," replied Charlie, "I have made a discovery that has proven of value to me, and when you know it may save you money. I have for years been in the habit of paying a merchant tailor high prices to make my clothing; but one of my friends said to me the other day, 'Charlie, you can buy just as fine clothing at Gay's Clothing House as in any merchant tailor's establishment. His goods are as well made, as stylish, and equal in fit to anything I have ever seen, and you can save 25 per cent from your former prices.' The remark struck me with force, and I determined to investigate it for myself. I went, and I tell you I found Gay's stock to be all that could be desired by the most fastidious. I have never seen as fine goods in a clothing house, and as to the style and fit, you can judge from mine. I bought a suit and outfit there, and I am delighted with it, and what is more, I saved in the purchase of this suit and overcoat, just \$20.00. Delightful, isn't it?"

After hearing them further compliment the suit, and vote Gay a success as "The Clothier," the reporter left, determined to give the public the benefit of this conversation, knowing himself that Gay's clothing deserved all the commendation thus bestowed.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, hysteria, female weakness, etc., promptly cured with Brown's Iron Bitters.

In Peabody, Massachusetts, are two children who have pink eyes and white hair, who are able to see better at night than in the daytime.

**Oh, What a Cough!**

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that most terrible disease consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving a cent, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For Lamé Back, Stiff or Chest use Shiloh's Plaster. Sold by all druggists.

502 July 17—domeow thus sat weow

—There will be an unusually large number of new men in the next New York legislature, no matter which party wins.

**Eminent Physicians**

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney-Wort, for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why, try a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

—The king of Siam has had two large portraits done in oil in New York. The original is done in ink.

The janitor of our building was crippled with rheumatism; his leg was so swollen and painful, that he limped about in the most pitiable manner, being unable to walk, and unfit for his duties. He applied St. Jacob's Oil, after vainly trying numerous other remedies, and it cured him perfectly. He is as well as ever and as lively as a cricket. A member of our house has frequently tried the Oil and found it wonderful in its effects. We endorse it.

A. HARTMAN, of Hartman, Bros., Cor. State and Van Buren Sts., Chicago, Ill.

**SEWING MACHINES.**

**THE SIMPLEST**

LATEST IMPROVED AND MOST POPULAR

OF ALL SEWING MACHINES, IS THE

**LIGHT-RUNNING**

**NEW HOME.**

200 000 SOLD YEARLY.

Parties visiting this city during the Great EXPOSITION are cordially invited to call at our office and inspect

**THE NEW HOME.**

Comparison with other machines solicited.

**JOHNSON, CLARK & Co.,**

25 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

H. C. PEEPLES, Manager.

oct25—d3m

**ROTH'S PATENT**

**DOUBLE BONE CORSET.**

Is made with a double row of bones on the side where strength and pliability are most desired, and will

POSITIVELY NOT BREAK DOWN.

Should do so we will return the money. Price, \$1.25. Will wear as long as three ordinary Corsets. We respectfully request examination.

JOHN RYAN, 617 RYAN, Ga.

oct25—d3m

## JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER,  
RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**FOR ALDERMAN.**

—MR T G HEALEY is announced as a candidate for Alderman at large by citizens of Atlanta. oct16—d4

—The friends of MR LITT C JONES respectfully announce him as a candidate for Alderman at large. Election to be held December 7th, 1881.

**FOR COUNCIL—FIRST WARD.**

—We are authorized to announce Dr. W. D. MITCHELL as a candidate for Council from the First Ward. oct2—d4

—The friends of MAJOR D A COOK announce him as a candidate for council from the First Ward. oct2—d4

—At the solicitation of numerous friends in all the wards of the city, I have consented to become a candidate for the city council from the First Ward Election on seventh of next December. I have neither the time or inclination to enter into an active canvass, but if elected I will faithfully discharge my duty to the very best of my ability. nov2—d4

J. OLIN CLARIDY.

**FOR COUNCIL—SECOND WARD.**

—We are authorized to announce the name WM LAIRD for councilman from the Second Ward. oct15—d4

—FRANK T. RYAN, formerly Clerk of City Council, is announced as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward. oct15—d4

**FOR COUNCIL—THIRD WARD.**

—ZACK W ADAMSON, is hereby announced as a candidate for councilman from the Third Ward. Election first Wednesday in December, 1881. oct15—d4

—The friends of W H FRIZZELL announce him as a candidate for Council from the Third Ward. Election December 7th, 1881. oct19—d4

**FOR COUNCIL—FOURTH WARD.**

—Dr. FRED KING is a candidate for council from the Fourth Ward, and asks the support of his friends throughout the city. oct15—d4

—The friends of WM H HOWELL announce him as a candidate for councilman from the Fourth Ward at the election in December next. oct15—d4

—The friends of A. M. REINHARDT, Esq., of the Fourth Ward, will support him for Councilman at the ensuing election in December next. oct15—d4

MANY FRIENDS.

—The friends of Mr. WILLIAM GAINES hereby announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward. nov3—d4

**FOR COUNCIL—FIFTH WARD.**

—The friends of W C REYNOLDS respectfully announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. oct15—d4

—J. S. LESTER is hereby announced as a candidate for Council from the Fifth Ward. Election December 7th, 1881. oct14—d4

—The people of the Fifth Ward have cause to congratulate themselves upon the willingness of Mr. WM. C. REYNOLDS to represent them in the City Council. Mr. Reynolds has been long identified with the city as a citizen, also as a hard working, honest and progressive man, and whom we believe will, in his record as a Councilman, do his duty to the city at large, and be an exemplification of the nobility of labor, and we, the undersigned citizens, heartily endorse his candidacy. Sincerely, etc.

G. W. CAMP,  
J. W. McFAUL,  
E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,  
J. H. ELLSWORTH,  
GEORGE W. HANEY.

**CASH PAID FOR BEESWAX.**

W. H. BOWDLER & CO., Boston, Mass.

de 616—dly fri sun wed

**MRS. C. FREELAND,**

Corner Julia and Forsyth streets,

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

First-class Private Board.

nov1—d1m

**H. K. BENNETT & CO.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON YARN AND WARPS,

20 AND 32 LETITIA STREET,

Philadelphia, Penn.

oct20—d3m

**PROF. J. H. VAN STAVOREN,**

Portrait and Landscape Painter,

Has Removed His Studio to

No. 71-2 WHITEHALL STREET, WHERE HE

has fitted up rooms suitable to display his works of Art, and has the largest exhibition of Oil Paintings that was ever before in the city, consisting of full length, life-size Portraits of eminent men, lovely women, and beautiful children.

The public are cordially invited to call. Prof. Van Stavoren is now prepared to instruct a limited number of pupils the Art of Portrait or Landscape painting.

**WANTED—MANUFACTURING CONCERN**

wants a business man in Atlanta and in every city (not already taken). A few hundred dollars necessary to pay for goods on delivery after orders have been secured for the same; \$240 per month profit guaranteed. The most searching investigation solicited. A. S. ARNOLD & CO., 1233 Broadway, New York. nov3—d6t

**PRESCRIPTION FREE**

For the speedy cure of Nervous Weakness, Lost Vitality, Premature Baldness, Nervousness, Dependence, Confusion of Ideas, Defective Memory and Disorders brought on by over-work and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Sent in plain Sealed Envelope. Address DR. W. J. A. QUINN, 180 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

apr1—d4w 17

**FRANKLIN TYPE**

FOUNDRY.

168 Pine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON & SMITH.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry.—Ed. CONSTITUTION.

100 bushels Onion Sets,  
1000 bushels Rust Proof Oats,  
500 bushels Henderson Virginia Winter Grazing Oats.  
Seed Wheat, Barley, Rye, etc., at  
MARK W. JOHNSON & CO'S,  
27 Marietta street.  
nov2—d1w

**LANIER HOUSE,**  
MACON, GEORGIA.  
THE LARGEST AND ONLY WELL LOCATED hotel in the city. First-class in every particular. Free omnibus. STEWART & FOWLER, Proprietors.  
dec19—d3m

## HOOK &amp; SMITH.

HOOK & SMITH  
Are now opening up  
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK

—OF—

**Fall and Winter Goods.**

—OF—

**OUR DRESS GOODS STOCK**

Is complete with all the latest styles in Novelty Dress Goods and the finest line of Black Cashmere to be found in the city. Also, a handsome line of

**SILKS, SATINS**

and the loveliest line of BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS ever shown in Atlanta.

We can also show the prettiest line of

Gimp, Passamentaries, Jet Fringe, Jet and Steel Ornaments,

and Black and Colored Silk Fringes ever opened in this city. Call and see for yourself. You will be convinced.

**OUR NOTION STOCK**

is full of all the latest novelties and popular prices prevail throughout.

—OF—

**HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!**

We carry an immense stock and can certainly please you in quality and price.

—OF—

**TABLE LINENS, TOWELS,**

Doylies, Napkins, Counterpanes and Bed Spreads an endless variety and cheaper than any other house in the city will offer you.

—OF—

**BLANKETS! BLANKETS!**

The largest stock ever offered by any retail house in Atlanta and prices lower.

We can sell you a good Wool Blanket from \$2.25 a pair up to \$18.00.

Union Blankets \$ 50 up.

—OF—

**KNIT GOODS.**

By far the most complete stock of these goods ever offered by any house in the south.

Ladies' Vests from 25 cents up.

—OF—

**CLOTHING.**

We carry one of the best and most stylish lines of Clothing, embracing all the

—OF—

**NOBBIEST STYLES AND CUT**

to be found in any Clothing House.

—OF—

**GENTS' FURNISHING STOCK**

is filled with the goods and at prices below all others.

—OF—

**SHOES**

we are headquarters, as we make Men's, Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes a specialty. Call and see us

On Shoes see our goods and hear our prices and you will see at once that we can

—OF—

**SAVE YOU MONEY.**

Splendid line of Men's and Boys'

—OF—

**HATS AND CAPS**

At Attractive Prices.

—OF—

**PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR GOODS AND**

CESRI'd BEFORE BUYING.

—OF—

**Hook & Smith,**

53 Peachtree Street.

oct1—d1m 5hp

## CARPETS.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!  
We have now in stock, and arriving daily, the most complete line of carpets, oil cloths, matings, lace curtains, shades, cornice mouldings and wall papers ever brought to this city.

Among them will be found the latest designs in Wilton's, moquets, body brussels, tapestry and ingrain, which, for beauty and style, cannot be surpassed by any house in the south.

Our stock of wall papers and ceiling decorations is the most complete and extensive ever brought to this market.

In our upholstering department we employ none but the most skilled workmen, and guarantee work equal in finish to any turned out in New York city.

We are determined not to be undersold and invite an inspection of our stock, feeling confident we can make it to your interest to purchase from us.

**CARTER & SOLOMON,**

50 WHITEHALL STREET

382 sep14—d3m 7thp top 5thd6th col

**BUSINESS SUITS,**

**DRESS SUITS,**

**OVERCOATS.**

**OUT STOCK IS LARGE.**

**OUR GOODS SELECT.**

**OUR PRICES LOW.**

**ANDREWS, HITCH & CO.,**

**CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS,**

16 WHITEHALL STREET.

sep30 d3m—5th or 7th p

**MUSE, SWIFT & DALLAS,**  
38 WHITEHALL ST.  
ATLANTA, GA.

**MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS'**  
and Children's Suits  
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

We carry an immense stock and can certainly please you in quality and price.

—OF—

**ROOFING.**

**PREPARED ROOFING**

**WHITEHEAD HOUSE,**

On the Georgia Railroad, 31 Miles from Atlanta,

Contains 15 bed rooms, 6 being suite-rooms, suited to families. Table supplied with the best market affords. Healthy locality, good water.

BOARD PER DAY, \$2.00.

Special arrangements may be made for continued board. Unsurpassed for convenience and comfort in every respect. Solicits patronage.

sep29 d3m

**ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

NOS 15 AND 16 EAST CAIN ST., BETWEEN Peachtree and 17th



Fine Cutlery, Silver plate ware, China, Lamps, Mirrors, Show Cases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Gate City Water Filters, China Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, Statuary, Parisian Parlor and Dining Room Lamps, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures, largest stock and lowest prices in the South at McBride's China Palace, opposite Kimball House.

Jan 16/1890 we re top col

#### COTTON AND WEATHER.

Corros, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 65d; in New York, 11 1/2c; in Atlanta, 10 1/2c.

#### The Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, slightly warmer, cloudy weather, east to south winds shifting easterly in the northern portion; local rains, partly cloudy weather and stationary, followed by falling barometer.

#### Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, November 5, 1881, P. M. [All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	WIND.	Weather
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction.	Force.
Atlanta.....	30.27	57	S. Light	00 Cloudy.
Augusta.....	30.27	54	S. Light	00 Cloudy.
Galveston.....	30.28	62	S. E. Brisk	20 H'y rain
Indianapolis.....	30.00	60	S. E. Brisk	20 H'y rain
Key West.....	30.10	75	S. E. Fresh	00 Clear.
Mobile.....	30.15	61	S. E. Light	00 Cloudy.
Montgomery.....	30.21	56	S. E. Light	00 Cloudy.
Port Eads.....	30.00	62	S. E. Brisk	00 Cloudy.
Pensacola.....	30.16	60	S. E. Light	00 Cloudy.
Savannah.....	30.22	62	S. E. Light	00 Cloudy.

[Not enough to measure.]

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 5 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

#### Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 5, 1881.

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	WIND.	Weather
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction.	Force.
6:31 a. m.....	30.22	57	S. W. Fresh	00 Fair.
10:31 ".....	30.27	57	S. W. Fresh	00 Fair.
2:00 p. m.....	30.27	57	S. W. Fresh	00 Fair.
2:31 ".....	30.27	57	S. W. Fresh	00 Fair.
9:00 ".....	30.22	60	S. W. Light	00 Fair.
10:31 ".....	30.27	57	S. W. Light	00 Cloudy.

Mean daily bar..... 30.22 Maximum ther..... 63.2  
Mean daily ther..... 53.3 Minimum ther..... 40.8  
Mean daily humid..... 57.7 Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Rogers & Sons, and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.

HENRY SELTZER.

Hymes's Famous N. Y. Clothing House, 7 Whitehall street. The place where you can get the best clothing and furnishing goods for the least money.

#### NEW GOODS.

A. F. PICKERT.

No. 5 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Has just received a large stock of all the new designs in the Meriden Britannia Company Electro Silver Plated Ware. Parties wishing Bridal Presents will do well to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. A full stock of 1847 Rogers Bros.'s A1 Spoons, Forks and Knives always on hand. Special attention given to Watch and Jewelry Work.

Waterbury's Watches.

Waterbury's Watches.

Waterbury's Watches.

Do not fail to secure a good time piece for the trifling sum of \$3.50 in Nickel and \$5.00 in Celluloid. Special rates given in dozen lots during the Exposition.

For sale at the Company's Exhibit in Art Gallery and at A. F. PICKERT'S, 5 Whitehall St.

#### MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Remember, the Liberalists and Spiritualists meet at their hall, corner of Walton and Forsyth streets, regularly every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. You are cordially invited.

Attention, Red Men. The members of Cherokee Tribe, No. 1, are requested to be present on next Friday night, November 11th, 1881. Business of importance is to be transacted. All visiting Red Men are respectfully invited to attend.

JACOB EMMEL, C. of K.

H. J. SPINKS, Sachem.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.

I am doing a big thing in blankets, comforts, flannels, pants-goods and cloakings. I would have you know it, and don't you forget it.

252 nov6-1t

Go to W. S. Wilson & Bro., if you want good lump coal. They sell best in city. Office 10 North Broad street. 243 nov6-2t

W. H. BROTHERTON'S SHOES!

His Shoe department is unusually attractive. He keeps the very best goods in Ladies', Misses and Children's. His Gents' and Boys' boots and shoes are kept down stairs, where you can find anything you may want.

W. H. BROTHERTON'S.

DOUGHERTY

A new lot of torchon and lace. Quick sales and profits is what is the mat-

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY. Has some nobby things in jackets, dolmans, cloaks, ulsters, and circulars for ladies, misses and children, and would be pleased to have you call and compare prices.

253 nov6-2t

Come and convince yourself that we have the cheapest chevots, shoodas and flannel suitings in the city at Haskell & Shulhafer's 54 Whitehall street.

258 nov6-1t

Read's Grand Duchess Cologne—the perfume of America. The fastidious use it with unforgotten pleasure, and by capable judges is pronounced the best in the world. Sold by druggists and at the exposition.

279 nov6-1t

Look out for the largest stock of fancy goods you have ever seen. Our Mr. E. Rich left for New York to-day.

255 nov6-1t

Just received Hecker's self-raising buckwheat in 2 and 6 pound packages. Alden's evaporated apples, new prunes, barley, Alden's mince meat, etc., at J. A. LAIRD'S, 136 Whitehall street.

A full line of children's and ladies' kid gloves at Haskell & Shulhafer's, 54 Whitehall street.

258 nov6-1t

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

I have a big stock of kid and other elegant gloves and am betting that my prices win.

252 nov6-4t

200 dozen of ladies' and children's hose to be sold at reduced prices at Haskell & Shulhafer's, 54 Whitehall street.

258 nov6-1t

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

Hosiery. I have an immense stock from the commonest to the most elegant and stylish goods made in this line. Throw away your darned old socks and stockings. I can knock the socks off of anybody in prices.

253 nov6-2t

Elegant line of beaded capes and latest novelties in neckwear just opened at Haskell & Shulhafer's, 54 Whitehall street.

258 nov6-1t

FURNITURE

VERY LOW FOR THE CASH.

50 Bed Lounges.

100 plain Lounges.

Parlor Suits and Patent Rockers.

NEW, STYLISH AND LOW PRICES.

Elegant French Dresser Suits.

Wardrobes, Sideboards.

Hat-Cases, Extension Tables.

500 Common Bedsteads.

500 Common Mattresses.

200 Walnut Bedsteads.

200 Common Tables and Washstands.

These goods were received this week and will be sold very low for "Cash."

THOMAS RICHTER & CO., 90 Whitehall street.

261 nov5-1t

IF

YOU WANT

TO LIVE LONG

EAT BREAD FROM

JACK'S,

43 Peachtree Street.

nov6-4t

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

I have just opened a matchless stock of table linens and towels and would rather have you examine them than to give you five dollars.

253 nov6-2t

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.

I received last week a large shipment of real laces, and am showing some elegant things in this department.

253 nov6-2t

ANYBODY?

YES, SOMEBODY!

ANDREW J. MILLER.

BIG 44

PEACHTREE ST.,

\$30.00 worth of new Furniture.

Our store contains 12,000 square feet of space, and is first class in every particular.

If you want the best go to Miller's.

255 nov6-1t

BIG 44

PEACHTREE ST.

nov5-2t 8thp

Another lot of those everlasting hip corsets at Haskell & Shulhafer's, 54 Whitehall street.

258 nov6-1t

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

My stock of knit underwear for ladies, misses, boys and gents was never in a more woolly condition. Some are called lambs' wool; but for aught I know, the lamb may have been forty years old, but one thing sure the prices are right.

254 nov6-2t

## TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK, NEW CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC

ELEGANT STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, HANDSOME LINE NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS. CLOAKS, DOLMANS, JACKETS AND ULSTERS, IN LATEST DESIGNS.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

BEST STOCK SHOES IN THE CITY---FRESH GOODS AND NEW STYLES.

## CHAMBERLIN BOYNTON & CO.

"CHEAPEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN GEORGIA"

Will offer for the next ten days, at greatly reduced prices, fifty thousand dollars' worth chamber and parlor suites, side boards, wardrobes, hat racks, marble and extension tables, book cases, secretaries, what-nots, besides one hundred parlor and chamber suites. Now is the time to buy.

P. H. SNOOK.

253 nov6 sun wed thurs

A most complete stock of dolmans, cloaks and ulsters. All styles and prices to suit any purse. For sale by M. Rich & Bro.

255 nov6-1t

John Keely's cloaks, dolmans, jackets and ulsters are upon every tongue; his stock of them is greater than that of any six houses in Georgia; he bought them all out of the regular channels of trade; most of them at half price. He acknowledges no competition in them. To examine them is to find what you want at less prices than you expected by far, at

JOHN KEELY'S.

1437 oct30 dtt

Our Mr. E. Rich has gone to New York to buy a fresh stock of everything in our line, and now is the time for bargains, as we must make room for it.

M. Rich & Bro.

255 nov6-1t

Far better than paying a doctor's bill is an investment in a comfortable Overcoat or Ulsterette at Hirsch Bros.

228 nov6-1t

Now is the time to buy blankets, quilts and coverlets. Real cold weather will soon be here, and you will need them if you do not now. Plenty of them and cheap at

255 nov6-1t

M. Rich & Bro.

W. H. BROTHERTON'S MILLINERY

MILLINERY, MILLINERY.

Presided over by Mrs. B. Lyon.

The finest retail millinery establishment south of Baltimore, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S.

Ladies cloth, flannels and dress goods in great variety, and cheap comes and you will be sure to be pleased.

M. Rich & Bro.

255 nov6-1t

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.

Some of my competitors say that they could put my house and stock of goods in one corner of theirs, and it would not be seen. The idea of putting a ten-acre field into a three-acre patch! Well, if they did crowd it in there would be a grand rush to that corner for cheap goods.

253 nov6-2t

W. H. BROTHERTON'S CLOTHING,

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's, in great variety and at prices that defy competition, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S.

Cold weather and good taste urge an immediate inspection of the superb stock of business suits and overcoats for men and boys at Hirsch Bros.

228 nov6-1t

We are offering house furnishing goods, table linen, napkins, etc., cheaper than any other house in town. Come and see for yourselves.

M. Rich & Bro.

255 nov6-1t

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

The best line, the most complete line, and the best value for the money, including ladies' and gents' white Merino Vests and Drawers at every price possible, in every size made. Complete lines of scarlet vests and drawers for ladies and gents. Child's Merino shirts and drawers, both detached and in combined suits, will be found at the very lowest prices, at

JOHN KEELY'S.

1437 oct30 dtt

We have a large force of competent hands in our dressmaking rooms, and can take a few orders to be made on short notice. Remember we guarantee satisfaction.

255 nov6-1t

M. Rich & Bro.

## OVERCOATS, ULSTERETTES.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

OUR OWN MAKE.

THE LARGEST LINES, THE LOWEST PRICES, AT

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

671 sept-4th un cham boy & co.

CLOTHING!

IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITY FROM MEDIUM TO THE FINEST FOR

MEN'S, YOUTHS AND BOYS,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Please call and examine goods and prices, as we intend to make it to your interest. Respectfully,

A. & S. ROSENFELD.

sep21-4th 8thp un ga suit co

41

FINE CLOTHING

FURNISHING GOODS

For Men and Boys. The Nobbiest and Most Stylish Goods

IN THE CITY, AT

ATLANTA CASH CLOTHING STORE,

41 WHITEHALL STREET.

Goods sent out of city on approval by Express.

JAMES A. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

545 may13-4th sun tuesathur 4thp

JOHN H. JONES, Superintendent.

IF

YOU WANT

TO LIVE LONG

EAT BREAD FROM

JACK'S,

43 Peachtree Street.

nov6-4t

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

DRESS GOODS, SILKS

AND

SATINS.

All wool black cashmere bey superior goods, 40c.

Beautiful black, colored and striped silks, 50c.

Black satin, a splendid article, 50c.

Colored satins in all colors, handsome goods, 1.00.

An immense stock dress goods in all the latest novelties, at prices that are far below their market value, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S.

LOANS

OF MONEY

Will be negotiated by the undersigned on FIVE YEARS time on Atlanta city property and improved Farms in Fulton and DeKalb counties, in sums of from three hundred to twenty thousand dollars, each loan.

NELSON, BARKER & CO.,

37 Marietta street.

197 nov6 dtt-sun

For good clean lump coal, and prompt delivery, go to W. S. Wilson & Bro., 10 North Broad street.

243 nov6-2t

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

5c COUNTER!

Is the great wonder of the age. Tin and Glassware, Knives and Forks, Spoons, and over one thousand articles that sell in a regular way in other houses for

25c. If you want bargains go to the 5c Counter at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S.

## AT



## HAREM HAPPINESS.

A VISIT TO THE EX-KHEDIVE'S CORRAL.

How the Boss Princess Lives, Moves and Has Her Being—Business at a Parisian Wife Exchange—Social Etiquette as Practiced by Mr. Le-Hou—Indiana Returns Calls.

## THE EX-KHEDIVE'S HAREM.

The Nouvelle Revue published an interesting account of a visit by Mad. Della-Rocca to the palace of the Khedive of Egypt, where the harem of the ex-khedive of Egypt is at present lodged. "Between Naples and Constantinople," says the writer, "at a little distance from the ancient Herculaneum, now called Resina, one may perceive a great palace, very simple in architecture and painted red, together with the numerous out-buildings that surround it. That is the palace of the Khedive of Egypt. The name was given to it by Mary Caroline, queen of Naples, wife of Ferdinand IV., and sister to Marie Antoniette. This voluptuous queen, with her very dear friend, Lady Hamilton, took up her residence in the palace of the Khedive, and gave there a series of splendid fetes, balls, concerts and comedies, with more friendly entertainments for those who were in the circle of royal favor. The spectacle from the window of the palace is incomparable. Capri, Sorrento and Cape Mycene are mirrored in the blue and limpid sea. Vesuvius may be seen and sometimes heard; but the life of the palace is no longer what it was. Instead of the aristocratic dames and cavaliers and the elegant court that once peopled these gardens, now only a figure in white appears from time to time in the deserted walks. Is it a phantom? No, it is one of the Egyptian princesses or a harem taking a walk. For two years the chateau has been the dwelling of the Pasha, ex-khedive of Egypt. He lives at Resina, as at Cairo, with his wives and children, and a numerous staff, observing abroad the usages of his country and his faith. A European is rarely admitted to visit the princesses, but having requested this honor I obtained it for a certain day, and was told to call. I drove through the entrance gate and drew up before a large and elevated iron railing opening on a stairway. Opposite to this was the private entry of the khedive. Two small domestics wearing the tarbouche were waiting for me on either side of the railing; a gate was opened by a kind of giant, and I walked behind me as I walked in. The creature, without saying a word, made me an oriental salute, and gave me a sign to follow him. The habitation of the women is in the second story. There I was received by another personage, big, black and fat. He opened the door, and lifting a heavy screen like those in use in Italian churches, led the way into a gallery or corridor, from which opened a great number of doors, just as in a convent. These were the rooms of the women. Near one of these doors there were fourteen slaves ranged in a row, who bowed to the ground as I appeared. This was the apartment of Mlle Ott, a Swiss lady who acts as interpreter to the khedive. Mlle Ott conducted me up to the apartment of her highness. Her highness received me standing, with her adopted child, the Princess Talca, daughter of the khedive, by her side. Behind her stood a slender, beautiful Circassian with dark eyes and an ivory skin. Telechini-Afet, a woman of imposing aspect, with the bearing of a queen. She offered me her hand, and invited me to take a seat by her side. Mlle Ott made a little speech to thank me in the name of the princess for having thought of her and for having given myself the trouble of coming to see her. Telechini-Afet does not speak French, but she understands all that is said to her in that language. Sometimes she takes courage, and when we are alone (I go there very often now) she replies to me in French. Telechini-Afet seems to be a favorite, for she alone receives visitors. She is always very elegantly dressed in Parisian toilets from Worth's. The princess wears neither rings nor bracelets, though I am assured that each princess has several millions worth of pearls and diamonds. Mlle Ott is a delicate and graceful creature, with beautiful blonde hair. She speaks French well, and talks with vivacity and without embarrassment. At the end of a quarter of an hour seven slaves entered and arranged themselves in military fashion. The one in the middle carried a large tray, upon which were the little Turkish goblets containing coffee; the other slaves carried the coffee taken with the coffee. After the coffee they brought cigarettes, which were expensive, in spite of their mildness. I suppose they contained a little opium. Telechini-Afet sees all the illustrated papers, and what she does not understand in them she asks to have explained to her. One day I talked to her about her existence in the harem and asked her if she did not find this perpetual seclusion wearisome. "Should you not like to see Naples and the neighborhood?" I said. "Does not this confinement weigh on your spirits?" "Oh, no," she replied. "I am accustomed to a sedentary life, and I could not live otherwise, unless I were in my own country. The very thought of going out without a escort is revolting to me. Besides, it seems to me that abroad one feels much more shame-faced than in one's own country." These sentiments are rather inexplicable for this same princess has given me her photograph, and she even asks me if I think she is prettier than that. I asked her if it did not make her suffer to see the khedive and attendants to other princesses. She replied, with a smile, "You get used to it. I admit that sometimes it annoys one. When a new princess comes among us we at first treat her like an intruder, but as soon as she is married we consider her as a sister and try to live in good terms with her." Everything passes in strict silence at the Favorita. No noise troubles the harem. They speak by signs there; they salute by carrying the hand to the brow.

## WIVES IN STOCK.

Paris writes a correspondent has done many things for an idea. Let me picture her of her facts that she has fostered tenderly and know a rampant industry. We go into No. 10 Rue Courcelle (I say we, who are bachelors among women we may matrimonially devour) and we ask for Mad. Bosquet, and no sooner ask than we receive, and let her come. She is a young, yet old and explosive. But she is less like in the extreme. Mad. Bosquet, a young wandering steps into an inner room, or, tastefully and carefully furnished, the rooms are typical. Polished floor, a Turkish carpet partly covering it, innocent of any eastern region than Aubusson; four chairs, chiefly to be looked at; two or more that are ignorant of "current time"; such looking-glass in places where other people put plain walls; many vases and flowers; a portrait of a deceased marshal or general; some other military functionary that has the constant and constant glances of mad-ness and creates Vesuvius signs with Niagara now and then. The library of madame consists of the Figaro newspaper and the city story. Will madame favor us with her list of merchandise? She will. Here it is: fifteen orphans from 18 to 27 years of age, each a fortune ranging in amount from \$500 to \$120,000, all in their own right; twenty-five young ladies, age

nineteen to thirty-six years, fortunes \$8,000 to \$150,000; twenty-four widows (shades of Tony Weller!) from twenty-seven to fifty-eight years of age, having from \$7,500 to \$110,000. These three categories—orphans, young ladies and widows—comprise the stock in trade of Madame Bosquet, who may be, for all I know, one of the descendants of "the Groves of Blarney." We select two orphans, three young ladies and one widow. Meetings are arranged for, and by some pious providence of madame the last becomes first, and the widow is selected. We submit meekly. The widow's description is fully pictured before us—in fact, we see her photograph, learn her age and disposition and searchingly inquire how No. 10, shuffled off this mortal coil. We dwell on this with interest and some degree of anxiety. Madame is reassuring. She looks our name, address and personal appearance and possessions. She assures herself once as to the latter, and pockets our fifty francs registering fee. Madame, with infinite composure, suggests that a meeting on the matrimonial question will require some little time to arrange, and suggests the first week in July as an eligible date. I shall have to recur, therefore, to this phase of Parisian industry, and considering that the thermometer at present marks some 90° in the shade, it is likely to be one of the "questions brutales" of the future. I salute, therefore, Mad. Bosquet, and bid adieu to the expected and taunting visions of the fifteen orphans, twenty-five young ladies and twenty-four widows.

## HOW INDIANS RETURN CALLS.

Milwaukee Sun.

A party of Sioux Indians were guests at a leading Milwaukee hotel, and the ladies had great deal of amusement studying their customs. That is they all did except one lady. The ladies called upon the Indians, and the savages returned the calls almost before the ladies got to their rooms. One of the ladies called on a chief and then went to her room and retired, and pretty soon there was a knock at her door and she found that it was the chief. She told him to come in the morning. The lady unlocked her door in the morning so the porter could come in and build a fire before she gets up. She heard a knock in the morning, and, supposing it was the porter, she said: "Come in." The door opened and in walked Mr. Indian. She took one look and pulled the bedclothes over her head. He sat down on the side of the bed and said, "Hello?" Well, she was so scared that she didn't know "how" from Adam. She said to him in the best Sioux that she could command, "Please, good Mr. Indian, go away until I get up," but he didn't seem to be in a hurry. He picked up pieces of her wearing apparel from the floor, different articles that he didn't seem to know anything about, where they were worn, and made comments on them in the Sioux tongue. The stockings seemed to paralyze his untutored mind the most. They were those long, 90 degree in the shade stockings, and they were too much for his feeble intellect. He held them up by the toes and said, "Ugh!" The lady trembled and wished he would go away. He seemed to take great delight in examining the hair on the back of the bureau, and looking at the lady as much as to say, "Poor girl, some hostile tribe has made war on the pale face, and taken many scalps." Finally, she happened to think of the bell, and she rang it as though the house was on fire, and pretty soon the porter came and invited the Indian to go down stairs and take a drink. The lady looked at door too quick, and she will never leave it open again when there are Indians in town. She says her hair—on the bureau—fairly turned gray from fright.

## CLARK'S CONJUGIAL WOES.

Summary of a Congressman's Petition for Divorce. Congressman Clark, of Missouri, has served upon his wife a copy of his petition for divorce, the proceedings for which have been begun in the circuit court of Hannibal, Mo. The Post prints an abstract of the petition. It sets forth, among many other things, that the defendant, unmindful of her duties and obligations as the wife of plaintiff, has, during the marriage and up to the date of their separation, offered such indignities to plaintiff as to render his condition intolerable. Numerous difficulties are given, and the plaintiff states that within the last few weeks the defendant has conducted herself, both in public and private, so as to bring the plaintiff into scandal, and make him and his domestic affairs the subject of social comment and criticism, to his great injury and mortification in this, that the defendant clandestinely, and without his knowledge or consent, did repeatedly, both alone and in company with men of her acquaintance, who are unknown to plaintiff, enter public restaurants and saloons in Washington, and drink intoxicating liquors to an excess. The plaintiff also avers that the defendant, as he recently discovered, was in the habit of taking opium to an excess, and that upon a recent occasion she returned to the house under the influence of intoxicating liquors, and in the presence of his daughter Gusie made an unseemly exhibition of herself, spurning his request to retire to her room, and tramping on his feelings in utter abandon. While thus intoxicated she reverted to her dislike for plaintiff and his children, and especially Gusie, whom she rushed upon with a threatening fury, necessitating the intervention of his daughter's protection. Also that the defendant's violence attracted the attention of the neighbors, so that after he ordered his daughter to leave the house he sent her to the family of Senator Vest, of Missouri, and that he, in utter despair of the conduct and reformation of defendant, and out of self-respect, felt constrained to quit her society, which he did then and there. The plaintiff states that no issue has been born of his marriage.

## WERE THEY MARRIED?

The Woman Says They Were, and She Should Know.

Thos. N. Y., November 4.—Gilbert G. Thompson, a wealthy resident of Troy, who was generally supposed to be a widower, died in the early part of September, bequeathing nearly his entire estate to his son, who at that time was traveling in Europe. When the contents of the will became known Antoinette Barker, a sister of Mr. Thompson's wife, claimed that she was legally wedded to Mr. Thompson, and entitled to a dower interest in the estate. In the straggle the court yesterday Miss Barker testified that her sister died in July, 1866, and that six weeks afterward Mr. Thompson locked her in a room over the parlor of his residence, and declaring his love for her, so entirely "wed" upon God to witness that he would love, cherish and provide for her as his lawful wife until death did them part, stating at the time that he did not dare to have the ceremony made public because of the opposition of his mother. Miss Barker afterward lived with him, and was introduced by him to parties, whose names were given, as his wife. Surrogate Warren gave Miss Barker a standing in court to contest the will. Should she succeed in establishing her claims, it will affect the title to hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property, because since 1864 Mr. Thompson, acting as a single gentleman, has conveyed many parcels of real estate.

## A New Cable Company.

OTTAWA, November 4.—A private telegram has been received here, stating that the American, Canadian, European and Asiatic cable company, which was chartered during the last session of parliament has completed its organization. It is said that the company will lay two cables next year and during the present winter will make arrangements for the construction of land lines from Halifax to Victoria.

## PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



WOMAN CAN SYMPATHIZE WITH WOMAN.  
 Lydia E. Pinkham's  
 VEGETABLE COMPOUND.  
 Is a Positive Cure

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MICHAEL MAHONEY, Executor.

54 cent-14wly sun

GEORGIA—FULTON COUNTY—MRS. E. A.

Morris, has applied for exemption of personality, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on the first day of November, 1881, at my office. 1365 oct6-dly sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

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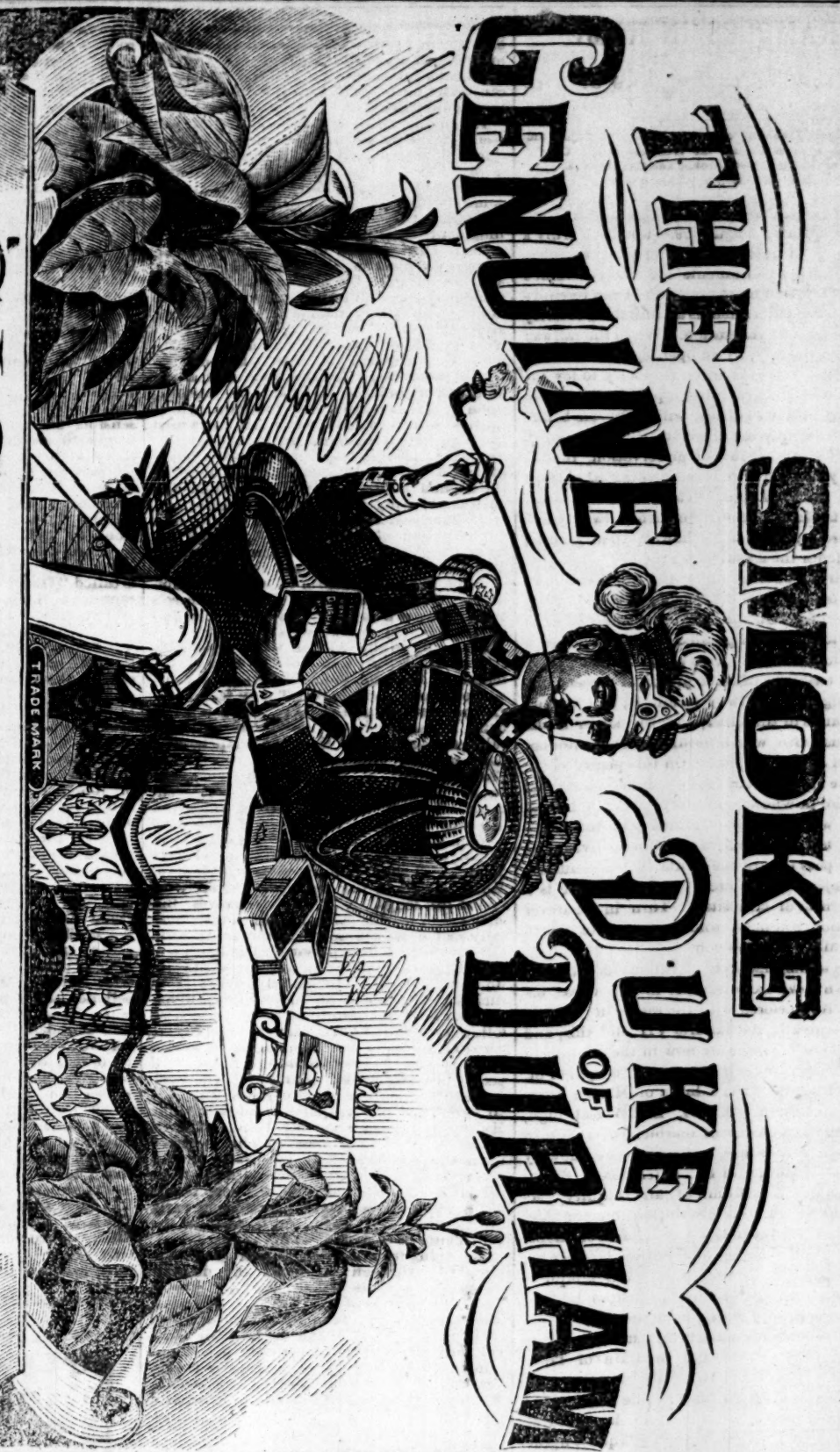
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L'Ve Atlanta - 8:30 am L'Ve Augusta - 10:30 am

Ar. Athens - 4:40 pm Ar. Macon - 7:10 am

Ar. Washington - 2:55 pm Milledge - 9:10 am

Ar. Camden - 1:20 pm Ar. Camden - 11:30 am

Ar. Milledge - 4:45 pm Ar. Wash'n - 11:30 am

Ar. Macon - 6:45 pm Ar. Athens - 9:30 am

Ar. Augusta - 1:00 pm Ar. Atlanta - 5:45 pm

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## RAMBLES IN ROME.

## REVIEWING THE WORKS OF THE ANCIENTS.

A Graphic Account of Newly Revealed Ruins—Impressions Made by the Wonders of the City of the Caesars—Churches and Chapels Visited and Scenes Described.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

Rome, Italy, August 23.—Rome is truly a treasury of antiquities—a city of wonders. Long-buried monuments are being exhumed every day, and more than half of the territory within the walls remains an unknown country to the present generation. When the railway entered the city, by an opening in the wall of Aurelian, the excavation necessary to lay the track on a level revealed a portion of the old wall of Servius Tullius, built 500 years before the Christian era. Here, then, is a piece of masonry, in a state of preservation, that is 2,500 years old! It is astonishing to see how these old workmen performed their tasks. The far-famed Roman cement, twenty-five hundred years old, is harder than granite, and defies the assaults of time.

Near the ancient site of the old Flaminian gate, is the Piazza del Popolo, or the square of the people. On the left the Flaminian hill has been terraced and planted, and now forms a fashionable drive. This piazza of the people is the terminus of three principal streets, one leading to the railway terminus; one tracing the banks of the Tiber, and the center is the famous Corso, which terminates at the Roman forum and the capitol. On this piazza of the people is the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, in whose monastery, Martin Luther lived when he was in Rome. On the Corso street is the house in which Goethe lived, and as we pass toward the forum there are numerous objects of interest. Indeed, Rome is a wilderness of curiosities. Turn in whatever direction you may, some memorial of pagan antiquity confronts you.

The triumphal arch of Antoninus Pius was thrown down from its place in the Corso, because it interfered with the races in time of the carnival! Alexandria VII. did this, and two of the columns are now in the church of St. Agnese, and two others in a chapel of St. John Lateran. The column of Marcus Aurelius, built in A. D. 174, is 125 feet high, formed of 28 blocks of marble, covered with bas-reliefs in bronze, and surmounted now by a colossal statue of St. Peter. Pope Sixtus V. "purged the column of all iniquity," according to a Latin inscription on the base, and dedicated it to the patron saint of Rome. The Italian chamber of deputies is near by, and at a little distance is the old temple of Neptune transformed into a custom house—a most appropriate use, no doubt.

A few minutes' walk brings us to the finest fountain in Rome, the fountain of Trevi, recently connected with the insult to the shrine of the Virgin Mary. The water of this fountain is first brought to Rome by M. Agrippa, B. C. 27, and is called Aqua Virgo. Oceanus on a car, with statues of fertility and salubrity, and of the four seasons, form a group, and the cool waters afford a refreshing lounge place on a summer afternoon.

As far back as 1812 excavations had revealed the forum of Trajan, with a lofty column, from which the emperor's statue has been deposed, and St. Peter is again elevated to the height of 125 feet. Ascending a steep hill, we come to the old Roman capitol. Here is a bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius, taken from its former place in the forum, by Michael Angelo. Entering the museum of the capitol, we find ourselves in the midst of several thousand antiquarian objects. Here are sarcophagi, vases, and statues from Egypt, including several memorials of Queen Cleopatra and a fine marble bust of Isis. Collected from villas, from the hills and valleys around Rome and from pagan temples within it, are statues and statues, and works of art of almost every conceivable form, in marble, alabaster, bronze and porphyry, the products of Grecian skill. Brought to Rome by the conquerors of Greece, many of these statues were placed in the Roman temples to be worshipped, and were baptized by holy water and placed side by side with Christian emperors and popes.

I enjoyed very much the collection of busts of the Roman emperors and such of fame. They are all interesting—some are warriors, orators, statesmen. From the blind Homer of Greece to the last of her bards and sages, from the faded Romulus and Remus down to the last of the popes that has gone to render us account, the history of Rome is recounted in this museum. Here is Brutus, who murdered Caesar, not in the form that artists have given him in modern days, but as he really was, a man of a large head, with a little shadow of the head of a man with narrow mind, and capable of any act of desperate fanaticism. Nero's head, also, is indicative of a brutal nature. A large head, but a little shadow of the head of a man with narrow mind, and capable of any act of desperate fanaticism. Nero's head, also, is indicative of a brutal nature. A large head, but a little shadow of the head of a man with narrow mind, and capable of any act of desperate fanaticism.

The Roman forum has only been recently excavated, and the work is still going on, many of the finest works of Roman antiquity having been found only a few years ago, some of them last year, and others this spring. Indeed, I saw a beautiful marble column, just rolled out of its tomb last week. There are the ruins of three temples, of Concord, of Vespasian, and of Saturnus in a group. Modern Rome is at least thirty feet higher than the pavements of these old temples, in some places, and twelve or fifteen in others. The times of time of barbarian Goth and Christian invasion, reduced old Rome to rubbish, and then built anew upon the ruins. Out of this accumulated superstructure of dust and earth the old relics are now being recovered.

The triumphal arches of Trajan and of Constantine remain, and the famous baths of Caracalla around the corner by their proportions. Sixteen hundred people could bathe in one of them at the same time. Whole acres of ground are covered with

mighty ruins, walls of concrete and brick one hundred and twenty feet high stand in fragments, huge and threatening to fall, and yet the winds and rains and storms of seventeen centuries have failed to uproot them from their soil bases.

The mosaic floors in many places are perfect. In the palace of the Caesars, a Christian scholar has food for thought for many days. There are private dining-rooms with frescoes of fruits and flowers, plainly, and some beautifully delineated on the walls. Here are the emperor's throne room and judgment hall, in which latter place the Apostle Paul pleaded his cause before Caesar. Here is the place in which the emperor sat, and just before it, the spot where Paul made his appeal when all men forsake him. Underneath, in curious rooms, without windows, and long and narrow, are the dwelling places where "they of Caesar's household" dwelt, who were converts of Paul. Beyond the throne room is the great dining hall, fit for an emperor indeed, and hard by, opening upon it, is the magnificent fountain whose musical waters cooled the sun-baked walls of the host, with a thousand guests, sat down to dinner. In passing may I not suggest a query in regard to the "lean and hungry look" of the Roman nobles? May not the disgusting custom of taking an emetic before going to bed, have something to do with the physical conformation of these pagan epicures? To make room for more, the whole process of digestion was arrested, and the overtaxed stomach failed to perform its work of assimilation. The fact is evident, that, in Cicero's time, this was a custom, however absurd and repulsive it may appear to us.

Taking down the Appian Way, we pass the arch of Drusus, the tomb of the Scipios, the temple of Mars, the tomb of Geta, and come to the famous catacombs. Thirty feet under ground, through narrow cuts, with a taper in hand, I wandered over many acres of these subterranean tombs. Here are chapels, with paintings and frescoes, where the early Christians met to worship God when the sword of Caesar was drawn to cut them off from the earth. Here, in layers, one over the other, the bones of the dead were placed. These were seldom five feet in height, and many hundreds of them were for children. I should think that a man of ordinary stature in our days could scarcely be laid at full length in any of these graves. But enclosed in marble coffins, with lead hermetically sealed, we can now see the actual form of some of these dead persons. The hair upon the head is still preserved, and the whole outline of the body. The ghastly spectacle, in such a place, caused an involuntary shiver. The bones of thousands of these persecuted followers of Christ have been taken away, to perform miracles in churches, or to attract the curiosity and stimulate the devotion of people in many lands. Going out of a summer sun into these deep caverns, the cool air at first was pleasant, and then disagreeable. My guide insisted upon my being prepared for the change by a glass of wine, which I took, and saw the reason afterwards for the precaution. This is a melancholy sight, these myriads of death couches in the deep bosom of the earth—these secret places where early "Christianity" held to her faith until in the Providence of God, deliverance came.

Returning from my long ramble on the Appian Way, through the bleak and desolate Campagna, I came to the Pauline gate, to visit the church of St. Paul. The church was burned down the night of the death of Clement VII. in 1523, and the new one is not yet fully completed, but only the front remains to be finished. The interior is very beautiful. The church is 43 feet in length, 23 in width, and is in the shape of a Latin cross, with a ceiling 15 feet high. It contains, according to "tradition," the body of St. Paul. The beautiful columns, the polished marble floor, the portraits of the popes, with thirteen places remaining for successors, and the solemn silence within its walls—all these things were fruitful of reflection. From whence comes the money that is expended on this building? Has not the "fall of Rome" come to cease piling up these stupendous works among a people who do not need, and do not use them? For, as I shall show, by and by, all the worshippers I saw in six of the principal churches of Rome could be accommodated at one time in any one of the churches in Atlanta. I mean to say that on the Sabbath day in Rome, morning and evening, early and late, I was in six churches, spending the day in turn, with the exception of two hours after noon, that all the congregations put together would not fill the smallest church I know in Atlanta. Where, then, is the use of taxing an impoverished people to put up marble temples and windows of architecture when the handwriting is on the wall?—weighed in the balance and found wanting.

My visit to St. Peter's was early in the day, both on account of the heat at noon, and because I wished to see the church at the most fortunate hour, the light being best in the morning. Before entering the building I made the circuit of its walls, a proceeding necessary to give the spectator a conception of the magnitude of the structure. The circumference is over 800 yards, or nearly half a mile. Entering the Piazza San Pietro, we have before us two semi-circular colonades, consisting of four rows of columns in each, 43 feet high and 142 columns, and 45 pilasters on each side. The space enclosed by these colonades is 32 feet in width. In this elliptical space, called the Piazza San Pietro, the great obelisk, called the obelisk of the Pharaoh, is placed, with over 200 feet each way to spare. It is in this large court that the people in former times assembled to receive the papal benediction, his holiness standing in the central balcony of the church. The obelisk is 235 feet high, 10 feet wide and 66 feet high. The church, from wall to wall, is 651 feet long, 49 feet wide across the transepts, and the nave is 133 feet high. The great cupola is 141 feet in diameter in the interior, and from the ground to the top of the cross is 470 feet in height.

Beyond the catacombs we find the tomb of Romulus, those of Cecilia Metella, of Seneca, and the Curatii. There are many not as yet identified. It was a pity, indeed, that I was not able to see the tomb of Seneca. A countryman, in very ragged and very dirty costume, lay at full length in the shadow of the mound, whilst his bony horse stood munching his hay with great deliberation. The one of the two animals knew as much of the locality as the other. What was Seneca to man or horse? Perhaps the old philosopher had many neighbors like this man, equally unconcerned, and equally unconscious of the might of the problems that disturb the anxious heads and hearts of the wise. Perhaps it is "folly to be wise."

I have seen some statements of disappointed visitors on first entering the church, the building appearing to them much more than the reality. Possibly, because I had already measured its circumference, this effect was not produced upon me. Neither did I see some effects of contrast which the guide endeavored to show me. I had formed my standard of mental measurement, and everything within appeared to me in its real, and not in an illusory aspect. To say that the effect upon the spectator is sublime, that there is no single room in the world to compare with this magnificent building, is to make a feeble attempt at description. Viewing its seven chapels which are designated as of peculiar sanctity to the devotee—the high altar at which the pope celebrates the mass—the "chair of St. Peter" in the red—the display of silver and gold, and bronze, and gilt, and works of art in sculpture, fresco, mosaic and painting, one leaves the place with a sense of oppression upon the mind. We need not turn over the pages of history, with whose darkest annals this famous building is inseparably united, to realize a sense of melancholy and sorrowful meditation upon the weakness of human nature. There, under that magnificent canopy, they tell us is the body of St. Peter, yet every impartial reader of history knows that there is no proof that Peter was ever in Rome at all. In the stairway down to the Mamertine prison, my guide showed me the place where St. Peter struck his head against the rock, and cut a place in it more than two inches deep, the size of a man's head and neck. The ear, the nose, the chin, the lips even, are shown in the indented rock, and a silver grating covers this spot. A moment's

examination will show that this hole in the rock of the prison has been cut out by the chisel, even if it were possible to conceive of such a "fact" as a man's head breaking a stone in a massive wall! My guide, on giving me the particulars, surely remarked, as he descended the steps, that St. Peter's head must have been much harder than his to make such a hole! When men of sober sense—men of profound ability in all other things, can accept of such a story of truth, can there be any limit to human credulity?

The Vatican museum and the Sistine chapel have been often described, and in the former, a hasty survey only reproduces the impressions made in other great collections of the arts. In the scope of its treasures—the comprehensive character of its works—the Vatican is without a rival. The name of Raphael is identified with this building. It contains his masterpieces in fresco. His great picture of the transfiguration is here, and by most critics this is regarded as the greatest of his works. As a judge of art, which I am not, I cannot say that the picture has given either a sensible or a scriptural interpretation to that wonderful scene. Not to dwell on the fact that the lower part of the picture was not painted by Raphael, but painted after his death by some other hand, the picture is in the body of the work. There appears to be, among these old artists, no conception of historical truth, or any desire to avoid anachronisms. For example, in the large picture, which is called "The Madonna da Foligno," which represents St. John the Baptist, St. Francis and St. Jerome appealing to the Virgin Mary to shield the town from the cannon balls, and the Virgin Mary, the latter is turned from her straight course, made to describe an arc over the town, and fall harmless on the other side! This is one of Raphael's pictures, and is much admired. But I cannot put out of my mind the thought that the picture was separated from each other by more than a thousand years of time. To bring them together in one scene may do very well for the annals of romance and fable, but to teach these things to children, and to the people, and render the mind incapable of discerning between truth and error. My guide, in this museum committed a greater absurdity than this picture does, when he showed me the tomb of Scipio, the Greek god of civilization, and told me "he was a great friend of Caesar Augustus!"

The Sistine chapel, from its great height of ceiling and narrowness does not seem to be as large as it really is. It is 133 feet long, 45 wide and over 100 feet high. This is, par excellence, the Pope's chapel, and in the rear, is the frame of the celebrated papal chair, now denuded of its ornaments, and looking like any other stuffed and padded piece of furniture. There was no special virtue in sitting down in the pope's chair, but the visitor can hardly refrain from doing so, when he finds it stored away in a quiet corner, remote from the main body of the church, and I have never seen a more unconscious of "infallibility" from the experience, although I am persuaded that I have about as much of the real article as the pleasant-faced old gentleman who fills this chair when all the cardinals are on. The pope does not come to this chapel now. The great crucifix is taken down, and I met only two or three tourists with guide books in hand, making notes upon the paintings on the wall.

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**JOHN MILLIDGE,** Attorney at Law, 110 N. Third Street, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Millidge being a member of the Police Court will give his time and attention to the practice.

**JOHN D. POPE,** (Formerly Judge Atlanta Circuit.) 100 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo. sept 10—4m

**WALTER E. BROWN,** Attorney, 3 Whitehall St. ATLANTA. References: American Exchange National Bank, New York. Val W. Starnes

**STARNES & STARNES,** Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 614 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. feb 27—4ly

**HOWELL C. ERWIN,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 48 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. Will practice in all the courts. Special attention given to collections. sept 28—4m

**A. R. WRIGHT, Max Meyerhardt, Sebastian Wright, W. R. WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,** Attorneys at Law, Rome, Georgia. Collections Specialty. feb 25—4ly

**CLAUDE ESTES,** Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Georgia. feb 22—4ly

**DR. H. F. SCOTT,** Physician and Surgeon. Has removed to his new Office. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. 607 aug 27—43m

**J. NO. G. EARNST, M. D.,** Office, No. 8 Broad Street (opposite St. John's Church). Residence, 236 Whitehall St. Atlanta, Ga. Office hours: (8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.) feb 11—43m

**DR. CH. R. UPSON,** Offices: 66 and 68 Whitehall Street. The medical and surgical diseases of NOSE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. 328 mar 13—4ly

**DR. A. G. HOBBS,** EYE, EAR AND THROAT. Atlanta, Ga., 142 Whitehall Street. sept 20—43m

**DR. D. C. C. HEERY,** Office at Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar's. Private Office, No. 131 Marietta Street, two blocks above the post office. Diseases of the rectum, genital, urinary organs and syphilis a specialty. feb 20—4m

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M. A. DAUPHIN, Pres., Louisiana State Lottery Co. New Orleans, La., July 4, 1881.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 4, 1881.

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